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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,322—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-6	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-0	6-6
11-0	6-6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0	6-6
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
25-0	13-6	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0	13-6
37-0	19-12		37-0	19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	31st "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
P.L. PESHAWAR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	14th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	21st "
P.L. BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
P.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	11th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	18th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	16th "

The steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON,
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris,	24th Mar
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About 1891.
BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	15th Jan.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. Gadd	29th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th December 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.
PO			1st Feb. 1891.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1891.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1891

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th January, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22nd 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Mar. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Mettei	3,800	500	21st Jan. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
1st January, 1891.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge to Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured, Railway and Steamer Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offer an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES-SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY, & Co., Calcutta.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, and

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 4th January, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about 20th January.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, AND LAMOO.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about 13th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th December, 1890. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates : Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand; with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
MOMBASSA	4,662	On or about 26th January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th December, 1890. Agents

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January 1891, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
RUFFORD HALL		3839	550	3rd Jan. 1891.

THIS Steamer's Cabins are on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with all modern improvements for the Comfort and Convenience of Passengers, including the Electric Light throughout. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	12th Feb., 1891.

This Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, and has Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1890.

EGYPT AND THE NILE.

BOMBAY TO THE FIRST CATARACT AND BACK IN 45 DAYS,
Including food on NILE STEAMER and 4 days. HOTEL accommodation at Luxor.
FIRST CLASS THROUGHOUT.....Rs. 1,000.
Full Particulars on application. Pamphlet of Tours up the NILE to the First and Second Cataracts, with maps, price Six Annas, from
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Whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.
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NEW REMEDIES, INSTRUMENTS, AND APPLIANCES that receive the approbation of the Medical Profession are being continually added to the Stock.

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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
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10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Extra Large	"	25	0	Do.	Do.	"	8	8
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NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES,
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WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat " " Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat " " Beaver Flexible Felt Hat " " Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat " " Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat " "	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
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HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,
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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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A wide Selection of Artistically designed Novelties, suitable for CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATION, comprising
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Rings in almost endless Variety, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5,000.
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts, from Rs. 400 upwards.
Miniature concealed Watches in Rings, Flowers, Insects, Animals, &c.
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Brooches, Fichu, round, or fancy, from Rs. 15.
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Alberts for Gentlemen, a Grand Selection, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 300.
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Scarfpins, a Large Exhibit, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 800.
Charms, Pencil Cases, Toothpicks, Cigarette holders, &c.

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There are few things so ACCEPTABLE for a 'XMAS OR NEW YEAR'S GIFT as one of Marcks & Co., Ld's. ACCURATE Watches. The SELECTION of their Stock is so LARGE and the QUALITY so Good as to be absolutely SECOND TO NONE in the Whole of Western India.
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The same in PLAIN, chased or Engine turned Gold Cases, from Rs. 75 upwards.
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IN METAL, very Strong Movements, suitable for PRESENTATION to Servants, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 50.

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WRISTLET WATCHES with Gold or Jewelled Bracelets. In these Watches only the Strongest Movements are Supplied, and each Watch is Guaranteed. Our Prices in Gold range from Rs. 165 to Rs. 310, and in Jewelled Mountings up to Rs. 850. They comprise Fixed, Flexible, Curb, Woven, and other Fancy Patterns.
IN SILVER we can supply a Splendid Quality Watch, mostly of same Designs as in Gold, from Rs. 65 ; and a specially Sound Watch, to be worn either in the Pocket or on the Wrist, in a Leather Strap, from Rs. 35. In Metal, Rs. 22-8.

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In every Shape and Description, the Prices of which run in close Succession from Rs. 5 to as Many Thousands of Rupees.
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Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints Rs. 16.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country
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Do. by Broadwood	400
Sympathetic Square, black polished	475
Sympathetic Cottage, own make	500
Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	575
Do. black polished	800
5 Octave American Organ	185
Do. do. London make	295
Splendid Harmonium, 22 Stops, Double Manual, in Walnut, by Alexander. Very Suitable for Church or Chapel use	760

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).	Folding Tables (Iron).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square Sympathetic.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS, of all kinds.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
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Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Shikar Cloth.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Smokers' Requisites.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Snuffs.
Counterpanes.	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
Curtains (Door and Window).	TABLE LINEN.
D'Oyleys.	Teas, Choicest Indian.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Furniture.	Towels.
	Travellers' Requisites.
	Wanzer Cookers.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND SILK BORDERED DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 2nd January, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows, Street, Fort, below Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit's office, by order of Mr. Tribhowandas Veerjee, and at the risk of Sha. Valabhjee Prajjee—

A large quantity of grey and white dhoties, 5 to 11 yards.
Do. do. saries, 7 to 9 yards.
Do. do. of silk border dhoties, 8 to 11 yards and 50 inches.
A few lots of gold border white dhoties and doopetas.
On account and risk of Sha Premjee Dewcarun—
A large quantity of white dhoties, 8 and 9 yards.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd January, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with the removable coach-box.
1 strong fine seated open carriage.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse 14-1, 9 years old, quite in saddle and harness.
1 strong chesnut Arab galloway, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 lady's side saddle and 1 set of single harness.
1 rudge tandon trycicle in first rate order.

AUCTION SALE of CHOICE and RARE PLANTS IN TUBS, AND POTS AT No. 3, WILDERNESS ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, roses, stephonotes, orchids, palm, &c., &c., the property of E. S. LUARD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th January 1891, and the following days at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the superb household furniture and effects, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by "Mr. Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co.," and consists of complete suites of drawing room boudoir, and bed room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest art fabrics of the finest quality, a billiard table with fittings, including a telescopic chandelier of six kerosine storm and pankah proof, Hinks's duplex patent lamps and mahogany combination cabinet by "John Roberts and Co.," very handsome porcelain ware of the finest quality, hand painted, very rich finest quality, Persian and Brussel's carpets, a first rate rich-toned semi-grand Piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, valuable clocks in bronze, a large 8-day clock, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table and wall lamps, one handsome strong English-built cariolette buggy on C spring by "Windover," one handsome English-built dog-cart by "Hooper & Simmons," one handsome strong bay Arab horse, "Bedwin," 6 years old, 15-1, dark points, goes very well in harness and will make a good charger, one very handsome strong thoroughbred horse, "Goldsborough" 7 years old, 15-2 hands, goes well in harness, and will make a splendid charger, a collection of choice and rare plants in "Goldsborough" tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c., the property of NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The horses and carriages will be sold at 2 p. m. on the first day, and the garden on the second day at 5 p.m.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 2, 1891.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class o shoeing done.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!

FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers. Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.

SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!

SERVANTS' CLOTHING!!
FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
AND
BLANKETING,
Of all colours and pieces and suitable for all grades of servants.
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890. —2s. 6d., *Contains*:—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Teokli, or, The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Makolololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

LADY BABY. A Novel. By Dorothea Gerard, Joint-Author of 'Reata,' 'Beggar my Neighbour,' 'The Waters of Hercules'; Author of 'Orthodox.' New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

A MANUAL OF PALÆONTOLOGY, for the Use of Students. With a General Introduction on the Principles of Palæontology. By Professor H. Alleyn Nicholson and Richard Lydekker. Third Edition. Rewritten and greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo., with Engravings, £3. 3s.

MAMMA'S BLACK NURSE STORIES. West Indian Folklore. By Mary Pamela Milne-Home. With Six Full-page Tinted Illustrations. Small 4to., 5s.

MISS GORDON CUMMING'S TRAVELS. At Home in Fiji. Fourth Edition, 7s. 6d.—A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War. 12s. 6d.—Fire Fountains. The Kingdom of Hawaii. 2 vols., 25s.—Wanderings in China. 10s. Granite Crags; The Yo-Semite Region of California. 3s. 6d.

TRAVEL, ADVENTURE, AND SPORT, FROM 'BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,' No. VIII. *Contains*:—The Laying of the Atlantic Cable.—Life in Central Asia.—A Visit to the Big Trees of California. By Dr. Cheadle.—The Pirates of Sesna; Adventures in Venice and the Adriatic. Price 1s.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, Edinburgh and London.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd Proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company.

GILL & CO.

4, Dean Lane, Bombay, 1st January, 1891.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY, 1891.

PERSONS Wishing to be PROPOSED as MEMBERS of the above Society are requested to send their names to

THE HONORARY TREASURER,
Bombay Art Society,
No. 3, Rampart Row.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

CHIEF OFFICE: 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S. W.

INDIAN DEPOT:—APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

PERMANENT and ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS' TICKETS can now be obtained on application to the Agent. The subscription to the former is Rs. 21 except to existing Annual Subscribers to whom the charge is Rs. 18. The charge for Annual Tickets is Rs. 4 for the first year and Rs. 2 each subsequent year. Applications for Tickets by post must be accompanied by the subscription and 1 anna for postage. Cheques and Money Orders should be crossed Chartered Mercantile Bank of India.

Tickets are available to deal at the London Stores "and Depots."

For further information, address

THE MANAGING AGENTS,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકખ્હમની કુાં

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

PERAK GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and subsequent maintenance for 12 months of a LINE of METRE GAUGE RAILWAY from the Port of Telok Anson on the Perak River to Tapah, a distance of about 22½ miles.

Plants and specifications may be seen at the offices of the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, the Resident Councillor, Penang, the Secretary to the Government at Perak at Taiping, and the Government Engineer for Railways at Telok Anson during the usual office hours.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tapah Railway" should be sent in to the Secretary to the Government of Perak at Taiping not later than the 1st February, 1891.

W. H. TREACHER,
Secretary to the Government of Perak.

Taiping, 4th November, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, with effect from THURSDAY next, the First of January, until further notice, the Wardha Coal State Railway, which joins the G. I. P. Railway at Wardha, will be worked by this Company.

2. The Down and the Up mixed Trains, which fare now running over the State Railway, will continue to run without alteration, until further notice.

3. Coaching and Goods Traffic of all descriptions will, until further notice, be booked and conveyed between the Stations on the Wardha Coal State Railway, and the Stations of this and connected Railways at the same fares, and rates and charges and conditions, and under the same arrangements, as are in force at present.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-ninth of December 1890.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF GOLD.

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 6th January, for the PURCHASE of about 1,500 OUNCES OF GOLD from the Kolar Gold Fields, in bars of about 100 ounces.

Each tender should state the approximate number of ounces and the rate per Standard ounce of 916·6 fineness, but the undersigned to be at liberty to deliver Gold of a different standard at a proportionate rate. Each bar will be accompanied by a Mine Assay Certificate, which must be accepted by tenderers.

Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5 for each ounce tendered for. Successful tenderers will be required to pay a further deposit of Rs. 10 per ounce, and the balance must be paid, and the gold taken delivery of, within one week from notice having been received of the acceptance of the tender.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned who reserve to themselves the right of rejecting all, or any of the tenders without assigning any reason.

BEST & Co.

Madras, 24th Dec. 1890.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co. of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Ant septic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay Stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—

ROGERS & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,

Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 245, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and Native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English of any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Musjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction *ac*	Chindwara	Parus
Chinchpoogly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannah*a*	Dongergaum	Narel	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction *ab*	Khundwa*ab*	Kurjut *ab*	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee *a*	Dygaum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Pownar
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Sindee
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Boree
Kussarah *a*	Hurda *a*	Salaivadi	Kapri
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Ghotee	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Ballgaum	Sewnee	Poona*bad*	Keim
Deolalee B. Siding	Dharam	Kondlee	Barsee Rd
Nassick Rd *a*	Khundi	Loonee	Marketh
Kheirwadee	Dularia	Vorcolee	Unger
Niphar	Etarsee (for Hoshangabad)	Yeoat	Mohol
Nanulgaum	Rampur	Kheirgaum	Packney
Munmar	Ragra	Patus	Sholapur *ac*
Nandgaum *a*	Semri	Dhond *b*	Hoodgee
Nasidongree	Sohagpore *ad*	Borebail	Kurudgam
Chaliagaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodneh
Kujgaum	Bankeri	Kartruz	Goodoor
Galna	Babai	Pomulwaree	Goolburga
Pachora	Gadawara	Warengaum	Shahabad *abc*
Myjee	Bohanee	Nargaum	Wadi
Mussawuda	Kureli (for Saugor)	Khankeer	Nulwar
Sisowlee	Narsingpore	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	BiswaBridge	Sydapore
Bhadli		Nandoora	Road
		Julumb	Kistna
		Sheagaum *a*	Chickasagi
			Raichore

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*a*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandura	Shankarpalli	Secundera-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhorajl
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanash
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Jalia	Vavd	Vartej	Ghadeshi
Rampur	Dasa	Jetpur	Bhavnagar
Kundli	Lathi	Jetalsar	

a Refreshment Rooms.
b Junction for Jabalpur line.
c 15 minutes for early Tea.
d 30 minutes for Dinner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 116 Military Messes and twenty-nine Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES	Cognac.
GABRIEL ST. MARC	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$	100,00,000

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	6 pr. ct.	940
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	925
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Chartered Mercantile	38,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	280
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr. ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	30,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,260xd
Albert Ginning Co	120	600	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Mazagaon)	200	1,100	1,100	60	825
Apollo	750	2,400	2,288	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	--	505
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	360
East India	350	1,000	1,000	120	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					192½
Fort	180	250	--	Rs. 20	275
French	515	8,500	8,500	150	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	200	500	all	20	410xd
Hemchi Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	
Khasgaum	750	100	all	32½	155
Mahmadpura-Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	425
Mercantile	1,000	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	2,125	125	125	10	60xd
Munmar M.	1,000	400	400	Rs. 40	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	172½
New Indian	4,000	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	662	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,100xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	425
Volkart	1,300	250	250	--	210
	--	,000		Rs. 30	740

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,400
P. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	--	do.	421

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Aicock' Ashdown	,000	200	200	10	215
Back Bay Baths	750	150	150	7½	160
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	50
Bapty Bros	5,000	100	100	12	95
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	40
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,800	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,700
Do. New issue	500	375	025	33½	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	99
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63)
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	825
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	180
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	--	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,10)
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	30½	260
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	80
Mahanuee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	73
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	375
Prince of Wales Fire	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,800
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	63
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	--	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	910
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	95
Telephone Co	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	--	--	--	--	16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	75
Bellary S & W Co. Ltd. (Bellary)	871	500	all	5 pr. ct.	580
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	415
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	970
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	580
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	625
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	45
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	48
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	70
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	505
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	105
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	825
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	600
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	855
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	570
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	930
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	90
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	85
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khanga um Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	185
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	335
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 no n
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,210
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	415
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,620
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	660
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	385
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,425
Sholapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	1,340
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	277½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Nil.	220
Tata Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	575
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Nil.	405
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	760
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ellen Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	660
Union Spinning, Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britania Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	700

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 20-14
China Leaf	,, 21-7
Peshin Bar Gold, New	,, 20-14
Do. Old	,, 21-1
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 21-3
English Sovereigns	,, 15-4
Do. Dragons	,, 15-4
Bar Silver 17 Bettereese	,, 103-8
Bar Silver 17 Do.	,, 103-10
Spyee Silver	,, 105

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Inspection, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Igatpuri.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Akbar (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday:—Idar (s), from Cardiff; Culna (s), Calcutta; and Mary Boyts (s), Barry.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Himalaya (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste, &c.

BOMBAY SWIMMING CLUB.—The two-length lottery race, open to members of the above club, will take place at the Back Bay Baths, at 7 a.m., on Saturday.

SUICIDAL DEATH BY OPIUM.—Dhondiba Bábaji, aged 20, was found by his wife breathing hard, and being unable to awaken him raised an alarm. The parents and neighbours discovered some opium sticking to a piece of paper in his pocket. He was at once removed to the Sir Jamsetji Hospital, where every effort to save his life failed. At an inquest held by the Coroner a verdict of suicidal death by opium poisoning was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30:—

Lancers	"Mikado"	Bucalossi.
Overture	"French Comedy"	Keler Bela.
Selection	"Der Bettelstudent"	Millocker.
Air Varie	"for Solo Euphonion"	Williams.
Valse (vocal)	"Southern Breeze"	Meissler.
Galop	"La Fanfare"	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Gloster Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45 p.m.

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Valse	Dentsche Lieder	Gungl
Selection	English Songs	Sanerthal
Valse	Tout-a-Dous	Waldteufel
Selection	Generieve-de-Brabant	Offenbach
Galop	Wadcap	Relle

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—The police sepoy, doing duty at Colaba Point, stated that some person yesterday called out to him saying that a dead body was lying amongst the rocks there. The policeman found the body of a middle-aged Hindu, dressed in a *bundhee* and *dhotur*. The body had far advanced in decomposition. It was immediately removed to the morgue, where an inquest was held by the Coroner; the jury recording an open verdict.

THE VOLUNTEER BALL AT PAREL.—The annual Volunteer Ball, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Corps, was given on Monday night, in the Mechanics' Institute at Parel. A large number of invitations had been issued, and the hall was filled with a gay assembly, who kept the merry tripping brisk until the small hours of the morning to the strains of the band. A select programme of music was provided, and the entertainment proved very successful. The decorations were pretty and effective, and a double row of gas on either side of the hall beautifully illuminated the interior. The floor gave the greatest pleasure to the dancers, while a refreshment bar in the verandah completed the arrangements. The greatest credit is due to the managing committee for their energetic measures in providing so pleasant a dance, which saw the old year out and the new year in.

CHRISTMAS TREAT AT THE TAMIL MISSION.—The annual distribution of clothes to the poor of the S. P. G. Tamil Mission took place in the house of Rev. J. Diago on Wednesday. The hall in which the meeting was held was tastefully decorated as in former years. There were besides a large gathering of poor and other Tamil members, a few number of Europeans who kindly responded to the invitation to witness the distribution. Among them were:—The Rev. Father Benson, the Rev. Father Gardner, the Rev. Mr. Lateward, the Rev. Mr. S. B. Lotlikar, Mr. Lorimer, Mr. J. W. Jacob, Mr. M. Philips, Mr. A. G. Joseph, Mrs. Hudson, &c. The Rev Father Benson, who specially came to see the Tamil Christians and as he was leaving that night for Calcutta was unable to take any prominent part in the meeting, but as he was called to the chair he opened the meeting with select prayers and then withdrew. The Rev. Mr. Lateward took the chair. Here the choir boys of the Tamil Mission sang lyrics to the accompaniment of a violin. The Rev. Mr. Lateward then spoke at length, inviting the audience, specially to consider, in the midst of their enjoyments, how to welcome the new year. He further remarked that as the Angels chant and sing praises to God above, doing at the same time His Service below, so they are called that while they make themselves fit persons to sing and give praises to God, to bring others, that need it, to do the same. After speeches were given by the Rev. Mr. S. B. Lotlikar and others Mr. Lateward kindly distributed clothes to the poor, and new year gifts to the children. At intervals the choir boys sang songs, and cake and tea were served to the poor. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. S. Diago to the Rev. Mr. Lateward which was carried with loud applause. The Rev. Mr. Lateward replied, and the meeting terminated.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

MR. THOS. P. HUDSON has already established an unfading reputation as an enterprising and successful caterer in the way of theatrical amusements, and his reappearance, with his clever company in Bombay, was an event of considerable interest. Last night the Novelty Theatre was crowded to welcome Mr. Hudson's Surprise Party and immediately the curtain unveiled the company the audience warmly applauded them. The party is the same as on the last visit and the old favourites had lost none of their cunning in the art of amusing. The arch-humourist, Mr. Hudson, was in his place with his tambo, and Mr. S. Colville brought up the opposite corner with the bones. Miss Harley acted as interlocutress, and Miss May Habgood presided at the piano. The quips and quibbles of the party were vastly amusing and kept the house in a merry mood. Miss Harley sang with delightful taste the pretty ballad 'Take me home, Barney" and Miss Blanche Gerard gained a hearty encore for her rendering of the charming song, entitled the "Sweetest song of all." Miss Ada Walker sang "The Canteeneer," with all her well-known sweetness and grace, and well deserved the hearty plaudits her efforts elicited. Mr. S. Hudson's comic melody 'Tit-bits' showed that he is as fresh and vigorous as of yore, and is quite up to date in his repertoire. The first half of the programme concluded by the whole company appearing in "Five Little Maids from school." Miss May Habgood performed a delightful selection from Faust on the piano at the opening of the second half of the programme, and her brilliant execution and tasteful rendering of Gounod's magnificent music is deserving of the highest praise. Miss Ada Walker and Miss Harley sang the sprightly duet "O'er Hill and Dale," with artistic finish, and Miss Florie St. Clair was a truly pretty picture in her skipping rope dance. Mr. Sydney Colville gave his original "mimetical musical monologue sketch, which was extremely clever, and Mons. Provo contributed a marvellous equilibrist performance. The performance was brought to a close by the funny sketch, "the Private Asylum" in which Mr. Hudson, Mr. Colville, Miss Harley, Miss Lillie Linton, Mr. R. Nish and Mr Provo took part. Mr. Hudson is certainly to be complimented on the success of his Surprise Party, and he well deserves the patronage of the public.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
(Friday 2nd January, 1891.)
8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

THE plea of kleptomania is generally a charitable suggestion of counsel or the prisoner's friends. It is at all events not customary to find it put forth by the accused with the perseverance and volubility exhibited by Ada Harrison at the Liverpool County Sessions. This young woman, described as "fashionably dressed, and of prepossessing appearance," being asked what she had to say to various charges of purloining plate at gentlemen's houses into which she had gained admission by cunning excuses, replied, "All I can say is, that I have no need to do this. I have a home and good friends; but I cannot help myself. It is like a mania I have got that I cannot drive away from me." Miss Harrison also volunteered the statement that, since her arrest, she had been in the hospital, "unconscious for a week;" and she wound up her voluble address by promising that if she was liberated she would "return to her home and, with God's help, fight against this weakness." Unfortunately for the chances of her appeal, it transpired that Miss Harrison had another "weakness", besides kleptomania. This was a propensity to obtain goods by false pretences, for which offence she had suffered a month's imprisonment, not to speak of a subsequent conviction and sentence of nine months' upon five different charges of larceny. Ada Harrison has now gone to prison for nine months more.

THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE AT ALLAHABAD.

THE Conference met on Sunday evening to hear an address by Professor Arnold, of Aligarh College, on "The Progress of Mahomedan Civilization," with special reference to China. A translation of the paper in Urdu was read by Mr. Ina-et-alla.

When the Conference was resumed on Monday morning the report of the Madrasa Kaisaria in Garden Reach, Calcutta, was read. The Madrasa was established by his Majesty the ex-King of Oudh on the occasion of the late jubilee, but owing to his death it had been reduced to a very unsatisfactory condition, and was in need of support.

Sir Syed Ahmed then read a paper on "Technical Education." He defined literary education as consisting of grammar, logic, philosophy, mental and moral, astronomy, mathematics and jurisprudence. He would make no mention of industrial schools, because, in his opinion, they had nothing to do with technical education. By industrial schools he meant training in the work of the carpenter, the blacksmith and such like; and by technical education he meant instruction in mechanic, including all that related to steam, dynamics, and physics: and in technical education there were two sides—theoretical and practical. Fifteen or sixteen years ago there was only one course in the university. Now there were two, A and B. In the B Course physics was compulsory with higher mathematics. He had no objection to that, as students were permitted to take either course they pleased. But if A Course were changed any interference with it in order to improve technical education would tell upon higher literary education and hence would be objectionable. He proposed that thanks should be given to Mr. Gough for retaining mathematics as an optional subject in A Course. It was proved that the country did not like technical education, for only five students had taken the B Course in the colleges, and these had done so for the sake of the scholarships. The report of Colonel Forbes showed that there were seventeen workshops in Delhi, which were the result of the Roorkee Government College and of the Allahabad and Lucknow Government Workshops, and these workshops were carried on without the assistance of English engineers. Theoretical without practical education was useless and a waste of time. He had no objection to the B Course, as it was useless to them, and they had no concern with it.

Mr. Beck said technical education was a subject on which they had heard a great deal for a great many years, and it was one that had produced in his mind some irritation. They had heard a great deal about the universities setting to work in the colleges and schools to teach technical education and promote trade and manufactures. He admitted fully the importance to this country, and particularly to the Mahomedan community, of the encouragement of trade and commerce. He was entirely in favour of doing so, and thought there was no greater misfortune to the Mahomedan community than the fact that scarcely any of the trade of this province was in their hands. The Mahomedan community had sunk because they had no trade or commerce in their hands. Government employment was a small means of obtaining wealth for a whole nation. If the whole of the Government posts were in the hands of the Mahomedan people they would still remain a poor people. He was accordingly in favour of encouraging their young men to enter into the higher ranks of those professions and make themselves masters of those great financial undertakings which made the backbone of the wealth of every country. While he was favourable to this he was entirely opposed to the idea that technical education should in any way supplant or interfere with university education. In the first place, he asked for a definition of technical education. In looking at the voluminous correspondence which had been produced by the Imperial and the various local Governments and various Directors of Public Instruction and other people who had filled blue-books, it appeared that there was no fixed notion on the subject. The best paper was that of their Lieutenant-Governor Sir Auckland Colvin had laid down what technical education was, but the notions of a great many people seemed very vague. Some people thought that teaching drawing was technical education, and one or two of the universities had taken up the teaching of drawing on the idea that they were thereby promoting technical education and trade and commerce. He was not against the teaching of drawing. He thought it an elegant accomplishment, but to say that it would do anything for manufactures in this country was ridiculous. The only way in his opinion in which trade and commerce could be taught was by people serving as apprentices in workshops and manufactories. That was the way people learned in England. If a man wanted to run a cotton mill, could he learn to do so in a school or a college? In England if a man wanted to learn a trade or profession he paid some £500 for liberty to work as a common workman for ten hours a day. He paid this money because if he were an intelligent man he could carry away the amount of knowledge that might be necessary for the institution of a rival factory, and therefore he had to pay very heavily. He was glad to say that a student of his had been allowed by the Superintendent of the Aligarh Postal Workshops to work there. He was intelligent and had a good knowledge of English and wished to learn an industrial occupation. As to how manufactures could best be prompted, he held that Government was incompetent to promote them, for this was a field outside its scope. No other body could administer taxes, administer justice and protect the country; these were the things Government could do and which no combination of private persons could do. But there were certain things that Government could not do, and among them was the creation of arts and manufactures. Arts and manufactures could only be created by the energy of private individuals, and neither the Government nor the universities were competent for the work. Technical education could not be given in the schools, for the teachers were as ignorant as the pupils; nor were the professors in the colleges more capable; and supposing they had teachers and schools they would probably turn out too large a supply for a particular industry. The idea that apparently existed that our schools and university colleges could be utilised for technical education was utterly absurd, and the serious thing was that they were asked to do this instead of the work they were competent to do. He wished to say something about the object of education as really preparatory to practical work. Education had its own aim and object (applause). The life and brains of a nation came from it, and there was a spiritual aim in education (applause). The aim of education was the study of learning and the improvement of the human mind (applause), and thus the aim towards which the universities of India had to put before themselves was the advancement of the thoughts of the people of India, the advancement of their mental life, and he could not for one moment admit that the encouraging of technical education should be allowed to interfere with or stand in the way of the higher and more important aim (applause). And therefore universities should take their stand when they were asked to take up technical education and say: "We have nothing to say against technical education; we have no objection to anything that may be done to promote trade and manufactures, but we have a higher aim of our own. We devote our attention wholly and exclusively to that aim, and it is that aim we shall keep before us." (Applause.)

A resolution that technical education should not be introduced into the universities, and that no change should be made in the course of literary study, was then put to the meeting and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Moulin Rahin-at-ullah proposed the next resolution, that some guid should be prepared and published for the education of children, so that some uniform and better mode of preparing them for higher education might be adopted. The speaker suggested that the matter should be settled by the majority. Mr. Moulvi Shibla briefly seconded the motion in Arabic.

Some discussion having taken place, Sir Syed Ahmed suggested that a prize should be offered for the best essay on the subject. This was at once agreed to, and subscriptions to the value of Rs. 408 were intimated in a very short time.

Several other resolutions, all relating to elementary education, were agreed to, and the Conference adjourned.

When the Conference resumed in the afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Mahmood proposed a resolution to the effect that Moulvi Syed Alle Belgrami, the Sanscrit Scholar, the well known poet Hali and Moulvi Syed Iqbal Ali of Hyderabad should be requested to translate into Urdu certain Sanscrit and Bhakka works by the Mahomedan authors Taizee, Khusroo, and Malik Ind. The proposal was seconded by Mr. Moulvi Zaksullah and passed unanimously.

After some introductory remarks the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk delivered his lecture on "The Orgin, Growth and Fall of Political, Social and Religious Mahomedanism and its future Prospects."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT AND LINSEED CROP.

The first forecast is as follows:—"The rain which fell in November, though it may have caused some injury to the early sowings, was, on the whole, exceedingly favourable for the wheat and linseed crops. The ground was in good order and the seed has generally germinated well. There is no reson to apprehend any decrease in the area. Prospects are favourable; but the present cloudy weather if it continues will probably damage the linseed crop."

ASSAM MUSTARD CROP.

The preliminary forecast is as follows:—"Season favourable and condition of the crop good in Upper Assam. The season was unfavourable and the condition of the crop is unsatisfactory in Lower Assam, where most mustard is grown. Sowing normal. Prospects below average."

PUNJAB WHEAT AND RAPESEED.

The first report is as follows:—"The estimated area sown with wheat by the 30th November is 6,363,300 acres, with rape 289,400 acres, being, respectively, 22 per cent. more and 8 per cent. less than the areas of last harvest. Prospects of the growing crop are good owing to the recent general rainfall."

ETHER DRINKING.

THE *New Review* contains a very remarkable article, by Dr. Norman Kerr, on Ether Drinking in Ireland, which seems to have spread to a dangerous extent in certain districts. The population, he writes, among whom and the area over which this injurious practice chiefly prevails are restricted. The head-quarters may be located in Drapersstown, the original starting point, the *fons et origo mali*. The inhabitants of this district numbered 9,743 at the last census, and the area covers 41,036 acres. Maghera has a population of 13,852, with an area of 34,791 acres. Magherafelt has 14,134 residents, and 22,457 acres. The population of Money more is 12,316, and the acreage 32,006. Bellaghy has 15,481 inhabitants, and 25,611 acres. Besides the above districts, which are in County Derry, Cookstown, an outlying centre of otheromania, has a population of 13,326, and an area of 32,979 acres. We have thus a total population of 78,852 souls, over an area of 188,880 acres. There are adjoining localities where the ether habit is more or less prevalent, and there are more remote places where the habit has appeared, but in all probability this morbid addiction really exists on Irish territory inhabited by at least 1,000,000 persons. In this incriminated area are included several tracts of land, dotted with villages, contiguous to the places above mentioned. Everyone peculiarly interested in this traffic is reticent on the subject. For other reasons politicians and clerics do not care to proclaim the weaknesses of their followers. The outward and unmistakable signs of this form of inebriety are manifest to the senses—indoors at social and other gatherings, out of doors where the people congregate! On market and fair days, whereever there is a crowd the atmosphere is "otherial." The air literally reeks with the fumes of ether. In the third-class railway carriages the smell of the drug from the women travelling from and to market is described by a guard as "disgusting and abominable." Even the most sacred edifice, notwithstanding strong rebukes from the altar, is not free from this pestiferous pollution. To anyone unaccustomed to this unique unpleasant experience the odour from the ether-laden breaths is sickening and repulsive. I shall never forget the first time I inhaled this contaminated air. The thousand classic "scents" of Cologne were a perfumed gale from Araby the Blest compared with this overpowering, nauseating, loathsome blast. Within, only a rush to an open window, and without, only a sudden bolt from the dense and horrid air of the reeking street, has warded off as good an imitation of *mal de mer* as might have provoked even an Irish saint to a torrent of indignant eloquence. At dances, where ether is drunk, it can readily be imagined that the fun waxes fast and furious. Owing to the frequency of frenzied outbursts, both at dances and wakes, the scenes at times are neither decorous nor peaceful. The baneful potion is freely sold at public-houses and groceries.

Though affected mainly by the poorer classes, persons of comfortable means and respectable position are in no way shamefaced in the acknowledgment of the habit when they are detected. Ether-takers of this class, like *habitues* of other forms of inebriety, rarely avow the true reason for their wrong-doing. They, if they are to be believed, take ether as others take alcohol, for "spasms," "stomachic troubles," "wind," and various other mundane ills. To judge from the frequent resort to this alleged ether panacea, not a few well-to-do and highly educated individuals are apparently subject to almost incessant bodily ailments. When prostrate from the effects of a debauch it is the cucumber or the salmon, never the ether nor the alcohol, that has been to blame. Among ether inebriates have been members of the learned professions. Though ether has not laid hold of the young to anything like the proportional extent that alcohol has done, it is consumed by too many of the exuberant and youthful Irish population. At an inquest held a few months ago on a child in Tyrone, the father testified that he took ether himself and that the deceased would take a teaspoonful occasionally. The children, he went on to say, often bought half a pint for him when they were at the market. Persons of both sexes and of almost all ages have become slaves to this degrding and intractable disease. As in England with alcohol, the women unhappily vie with the men in this unholy rivalry, and their prowess is remarkable. Can it be that the female members of the incriminated communities have felt it incumbent on them to show by their ether exploits that they can do this thing, like everything else, as thoroughly as "the lords of creation?" Whatever the reason, the fair sex have taken their full share of this latter-day debasing debauchery. The poisonous stuff is actually often taken round to balls, meetings of lodges, and other assemblies, and there sold by women.

It has been asserted that ether-drinking has been specially favoured by Roman Catholics, and darkly hinted by some of my Protestant friends that this "vice," as it is frequently, though erroneously called, is in some way or other a development or production of Romanism. I cannot well conceive of a greater fallacy. There are enough and to spare of Protestant ether-tipplers, and I do not hesitate to express my belief from what I have seen that if this pernicious habit once take root in English or Scottish localities, the residents of which are mainly Protestants, the habit will as rapidly extend as it has done anywhere in Ireland. I have myself seen cases among Protestants, and I know of nothing in the rise and progress of this disease which can warrant the assertion that any single religious communion has contributed to its appearance and extension. So far as the prevailing creed of the Irish is concerned, I can testify that the Roman Catholic priests in the plague-stricken spots have been most earnest and indefatigable in their endeavours to arrest the march of the pestilence among their flocks. So have the Protestant clergy. The action of the latter—again emphasised by the recent petition of the Synod of the Irish Church to Parliament to grant an inquiry into the whole matter—is unmistakable evidence of the evil having penetrated into their ecclesiastical fold. Not only do I acquit all theological systems of any blame in the genesis and growth of ether intemperance in Ireland, but I gladly commend the clergy of every denomination there for their persistent efforts to minimise the mischief, and to enlist the service of the Legislature in a resolute attempt to stay and, if possible, stamp out the evil. One word of counsel I respectfully tender to our clerical friends. Very naturally, though they have spoken strongly to their members from the pulpit and benefited not a few of their erring charges by personal admonition, they have said little on the painful subject in public. The time for reticence has passed. The peril, present and prospective, is too grave to admit of further concealment. The truth ought now to be proclaimed.

THE main financial resources of the Irish party are vested in the French Funds, and it is probable that litigation will arise in the French Courts as to their disposition. The popular idea that Mr. Parnell is sole arbiter of the money is, we believe, entirely erroneous. There is a sum of about £20,000 which Mr Parnell may draw upon over his own signature; but the great bulk of the money can be made available only by a concurrence of signatures impossible in present circumstances.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A frequent cause of gout and rheumatism is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion and general debility. A few doses of the Pills taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism. Anyone who has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the powerful action of which, combined with the operation of the Pills, must infallibly effect a cure. These Pills act directly on the blood, which they purify and improve. Having once subdued the severity of these diseases, perseverance with the Ointment, after fomenting the affected joints with warm brine, will speedily relax all stiffness and prevent any permanent contraction.

A SEQUEL TO "LUX MUNDI."

A REMARKABLE interview, is reported in *Wit and Wisdom* as having taken place recently with the Rev. A. W. Momerie, Professor at King's College. The Professor's views, go far beyond the statements which excited so much controversy in "Lux Mundi." We subjoin some of the more salient passages:—

"The Bible does not make the ghost of a vestige of claim to inspiration in the orthodox sense. All that is good and great in it is inspired. But the Bible is full of contradictions and inaccuracies which are not inspired, therefore it cannot be inspired as a whole. No educated man can honestly believe it is inspired in history or science. Huxley in science or Freeman in history are far more inspired. The inspiration of the Bible must be restricted to moral and spiritual matters. I consider that 'In Memoriam' is in advance of St. John's Gospel, 'In Memoriam' would never have existed if Christ or St. John had not first lived. Its best part, the power of suffering is taken from St. John. Both the writers of 'Lux Mundi,' and Gladstone in his 'Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture,' admit the bad science and history of the Bible. Take the Bible at its best in philosophy and then it is on a level with German criticism. St. Paul at times is up to Hegel. It is mere questions of degree and subject. All that is highest and best in us is inspired. 'Every good and perfect gift cometh from God'. I have this question of inspiration very much at heart. The false view of it has done true religion untold harm. As Hawthorne truly says, 'The reason why the mass of men fear God and at bottom dislike Him, is because they distrust His heart.' But such a God is in reality no God, He is but a false imagination of ignorant men. If you attribute to God characteristics unworthy of a man, and incompatible with infinite and eternal love you are worse enemies to the cause of real religion than the most virulent of open and professed atheists. That hateful phrase, 'God is a jealous God!' Think of Mary Cabot in 'Gates Ajar,' despairingly crying out after her brother's death, 'God wants all his love. He is a jealous God. I am nothing any more to Roy.'

"Hell is another word for punishment, which is a matter of experience. I of course do not acknowledge the orthodox hell. As regards miracles, I simply say that the whole trouble is explained thus: Miracles are seen by those who expect to see them. There is no reason to suppose that when a miracle occurred aviolation of nature took place. The unscientific mind looks upon the unusual—not the usual—as the special proof of God." Christ did not rise in His body. Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom. It must be a spiritual resurrection."

"As regards the Church," continued Dr. Momerie in reply to further questions, "I can only say that I think the Christianity of Christ and of ecclesiastic

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1.

TO-DAY has been kept as a general holiday, and we have no local news to chronicle in this column this evening ; but telegrams to hand this morning report some changes in financial and commercial quotations from Europe and America which call for notice.

Consols in London remained at 95⅞ ; but the market rates of discount were advanced ⅛ per cent. on Short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 4½, and 4 per cent., respectively. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent., higher, at 107½. There was an advance of ⅛d in the price of Bar Silver, at 48d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were ⅜ per cent. higher in Fours and ⅛ in 4½ per cents, at £81⅜ for the former, and £83½ for the latter ; and in New York there was a further rise of ¼ cent in the metal, at 104½ ; demand exchange on London being half a cent up, at 4·83½ dollars. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. down, at 95 ; Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·20.

At the weekly Biddings for Council Bills on India yesterday, 30½ lakhs, or ½ lakh over the amount offered, were allotted to the three Presidencies at 1s. 5 5-16d.—⅛d. above the previous Wednesday's rate and that of subsequent extra allotments—Calcutta taking 24½ lakhs, and Bombay and Madras 3 lakhs each ; extra Bills to the amount of Rs. 80,000 being afterwards allotted to Calcutta at 1s. 6 13-32d. The amount to be allotted next week is 35 lakhs. The Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 6⅛d.

Quotations for Bombay Linseed come unaltered at 41s. 6d. for spot Seed, and 41s. 9d. to arrive, per quarter, ex-quay ; but the tone of the market had become dull again. Wheat was firm at an advance of ⅛d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 6½d., and 7s. 6d., respectively ex-quay.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm last evening, and Surats steady, the total Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 1,200 Surats. The spot price of Mid-American remained at 5⅛d. per lb., but Arrivals were 1-16d. higher for the nearest deliveries and 3-64d. up in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 5 9-64d. for December-January, and 5 5-16d. for April-May. Prices of East Indian Cotton come unaltered excepting for "Good" and "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevely in which an advance of 1-16d. is reported. The day's imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. It is announced that there will be holidays in Liverpool till Monday.

An advance of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday at 9 5-16 cents, while Futures for March were 4 per points higher, at 9·26 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 42,000 bales, the arrivals to date comparing as follows with those of the two previous seasons for the same time.

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Wednesday's Receipts	42,000	18,000	32,000
Three days' do. ...	192,000	153,000	152,000
Since 1st Sept.....	4,411,000	4,254,000	3,762,000

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	4,799 bales.
Wheat	23,470 cwt.
Linseed	3,423 „
Gingelly.....	6,503 „
Ground Nuts	4,071 „
Castor Seed.....	1,495 „

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dholleral .....4 1-16.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 6⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81⅜
4½ per cent. „	83⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	107½
Bar Silver	48

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton.....	33,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats.....	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton ...	102,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....	3,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	910,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	166,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London ...	23,000	„

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 31.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay this evening.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 31.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay this evening.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 31.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Thibet (extra) arrived here from Bombay on 28th instant.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

O. L. Mail steamer Oratava from Australia arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 31.

10 p.m.	73·1

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1.

6 a.m....	70·7
10 a.m....	76·0
2 p.m....	82·1
4 p.m....	81·3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

West Coast route to Cape interrupted between Benguela and Mossamedes. All traffic via Natal.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Turkish line interrupted beyond Fao.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. on the 1st January, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	...	...	...	...
Teheran	1	2	2p.m.	...	23
Suez	...	1	45p.m.	1	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., on 1st January, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	22	...	3
„ Kurrachee ...	...	12	...	1
„ Madras	...	30	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JAN. 1.—The barometer has fallen around the coasts of the Peninsula and in Bengal and Burma, but has risen elsewhere. The rise is brisk in North-Western and Central India. The general distribution is still unchanged. Readings are highest in North-West India, lowest in the South of Bay. Winds are also unaltered, blowing from west down the Gangetic plain, from the North over the Bay area Rajputana and Sind, and from the East over the West of the Peninsula. The mean temperature is slightly below the normal average, except at Gujerat and Central India, where it is excessive by a trifling amount. No rain is reported from any other station.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE, IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

EGERTON—December 17, at 1, Atholl Place, Edinburgh, Anna Wellwood, the wife of Major C C Egerton, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DADY—December 23, the wife of Mr E Dady, of a daughter.

FARRINGTON—December 16, at Shwegyin, Lower Burma, the wife of George Farrington, of a son.

KITCHIN—December 25, at Faizabad, the wife of the Rev Walter Kitchin, Chaplain of Jhansi, of a daughter.

ROBERTSON—December 29, at No. 1, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Aleck Robertson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—MACKAY—December 29, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, by the Rev Lewis Davidson, M A, Daniel Alexander Campbell, to Marion, daughter of the late Donald Mackay, Esq, Melness, Sutherlandshire, N B.

DEATH.

THOMAS—December 28, at 23, Elliott Road, Calcutta, Martha, the beloved wife of H P Thomas.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1891.

THE New Year honours list issued yesterday in London, is not very long, but it contains some names familiar in India. The peerages are two only. One has been conferred on Sir Edward Guinness, the famous Dublin millionaire brewer, who gave £240,000 for the poor of London and Dublin soon after the magnificent operation which converted the great brewery business into a joint stock concern, the vendors obtaining six millions for their interest. Sir Francis Sanford shares with the head of the house of Guinness the honour of elevation to the House of Lords. Sir Henry Rawlinson well deserves a baronetcy in recognition of his reputation as a savant and a geographer. Sir Hercules Robinson will doubtless regard his baronetcy as a solatium for the non-acceptance of his proposals for the extension of local control over the territory lying to the north of Cape Colony, which has been recently brought within the sphere of British interests. Sir John Pope Hennessey, who was so brusquely suspended by Sir Hercules and removed from the Governorship of the Mauritius until an appeal to Downing Street repaired the injury, may possibly regard the baronetcy as a consolation for the rebuff experienced by the ex-Governor of the Cape in the Mauritius affair. Sir West Ridgeway, better known in India as the Colonel Ridgeway who succeeded Sir J. Lumsden as chief of the Afghan Commission, owes the Knight Commandership of the Bath to his services in that capacity, his claims being doubtless strengthened by the discretion and tact displayed in the somewhat difficult and delicate position he has since held as Under-Secretary for Ireland. The able chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company becomes Commander of the Bath—a somewhat tardy recognition of long and valuable services rendered to the Anglo-Indian public and that large and growing class to whom a cold weather tour in India is becoming one of the indispensable luxuries of modern English life.

The honours list of the Government of India, which we published yesterday is not so meagre as that which was issued in London. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, for some years Commissioner of the Central Provinces, where he made his mark, and now Chief Commissioner of Burma, has well earned the Knight Commandership of the Star of India. The Companionship of the same Order is bestowed on three officials who belong to the Bengal side, and whose names and services are doubtless familiar there. The Knighthood of the Indian Empire is conferred on one recipient only—the Maharajah of Benares. The C. I. E. is conferred on ten recipients, of whom the first to elicit the congratulations on the Bombay side, and indeed the only name assigned to this Presidency on either list, is that of Dr. Theodore Cook, Principal of the Poona College, who did much to train the youth of the Deccan to technical efficiency long before that branch of public instruction held the high place in the affections of the Government that it has now attained. Dr. Theodore Cook distinguished himself as an administrator by his activity and zeal when acting Director of the Department of Public Instruction a year ago. The public will see with satisfaction that the very useful services rendered to the Government and to the mercantile community by Mr. James O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department, has received the recognition of the C. I. E. Mr. O'Conor has made the dry bones of statistical tables live and speak, and drawn from them lessons and suggestions of great practical use. Dr. T. Hendley, who has done so much for Jeypore and Rajputana by his labours to diffuse in that part of India a sounder appreciation of the principles and methods of Indian art, and as organiser and Curator of the Jeypore Museum, has conferred lasting benefits on that and the surrounding States, has also obtained the C.I.E. The Dewan of Travancore, who has done so much to carry into effect the zeal for social and administrative progress of that important and interesting Southern State, has not been forgotten. No one can say that in either of the instances we have just named, the C.I.E. is an excessive or a premature mark of Governmental approval of good and laborious public service.

OLD customs die hard, and none harder than the office of the Coroner and the Sheriff. They are survivals of a past procedure and if they were abolished, heaven only knows what would happen. The Parish Constable and four best men of each village have gone ; the High Constable and the Bailiff of the hundred have disappeared within the last few years ; the Justice of the Peace is being slowly transformed into the stipendiary Magistrate, but the Sheriff lingers, and the Coroner continues a sickly existence. The High Court, as we all know, cannot err, but the Sheriff may be sued for carrying out the commands of the High Court, and this potent virtue is strong enough to resist the attacks of an iconoclastic Government. Oblivion has overtaken the Coroner of Madras, but the storm has passed over the Coroners of Calcutta and Bombay, and they continue to be the admiration of the crowd and the delight of the antiquary. One of our thoughtful Magistrates lately conceived that the Coroner was a reality, and should be made useful, but the High Court has declared that this is a mistake, the Coroner is meant for show, and he has as little effect upon procedure as the moon has upon the weather ; a popular delusion, nothing more. With a Government demanding that he should be abolished, and a Magistrate suggesting that he should be made useful if he is suffered to exist, it may not be out of place to look into the history of the Coroner and trace how he has fallen from his high estate into the humbler position of an actor in a dramatic performance on the occasion of a sudden death. In the good old times when he could take who had the power to keep, the only remedy for robbery and violence was violence and robbery ; and the efforts of Government were directed not to provide an elaborate machinery for the suppression of violence, for they had not the means to create such a system, but to interpose delays between the crime and the swift vengeance which followed it. Thieves taken in the act could, no doubt, be killed outright, but in other cases the pursuers were required to besiege the offender ; "let him keep him within for seven days and attack him not if he will remain within." Then the inevitable fight was put under regulation and trial by combat became an established system. These delays gave time for vengeance to cool down and the authorities to interpose and to require compensation to be paid for the wrong done. There was no police, but every adult male was bound to bear arms and to assist in the pursuit of criminals. If they were not taken, they were to be tracked. "Let them follow the track through their own land, and at the end of their own land show it to the lord of the next land with all diligence till the criminals are taken." The spectacle of one worthy Sheriff putting himself at the head of a body of Banyas mounted on bullocks and following the track to Coorla, would be sufficiently amusing, but in the early days Government could not afford the luxury of a police, and now that a police has been created, the old methods have fallen into disuse and the Sheriff is reduced to be an indorser of writs and a prop of the constitution.

Compared to the Sheriff the Coroner is a modern institution. Something more prompt was required on the happening of a sudden death, and the Coroner was instituted about the end of the twelfth century. In 1276 his duties were described to be—'first he shall go to the places where any be slain, or suddenly dead, or wounded, or where houses are broken or where treasure is said to be found, and shall forthwith command four of the next towns, or five, or six, to appear before him in such a place." He was to enquire where the man was slain, who were present, and who were the culpable parties. They were to be arrested and sent to jail for trial by the King's judges. The procedure appears to have been summary until 1554, when the material evidence was directed to be reduced to writing for the information of the Judges, and, according to Sir James Stephen, the inquisition of the Coroner always was, and still is, a formal accusation of any person found by it to have committed murder or manslaugher, or to have found and concealed treasure, and a person may be tried upon such an inquisition without further accusation. The early methods of procedure were directed to the detection of crime, by means which were rough but not ineffectual. To be suspected was almost equal to being convicted, and the Sheriffs or Coroners carried out their objects without any misgivings about the harshness of their procedure. The accused when arrested was examined and questioned apart, he was allowed no communication with his counsel, he was not confronted with the witnesses, nor could he cross-examine them, and he was purposely kept in ignorance of the evidence against him. In 1824 during the Magistrate's investigation in a celebrated case "the prisoners were not brought into the room, it being thought best to keep them ignorant of the entire evidence against them." The Judges who conducted the trial observed there was a vast difference between the inquisitorial and the judicial power of the magistrates ; when they were acting judicially their conduct should be open to the public, but when they were acting inquisitorially, were these proceedings fit to be known and published to the world ? What would be the consequence if the accused heard the evidence against him ? "Why, that he could know everything which was to be produced in evidence against him—an advantage which it was never intended should be extended towards him." Gradually a change of procedure became desirable. The inquisitorial functions of Magistrates were taken up by the police, whose investigation is almost an exact copy of the ancient procedure by Magistrates in arresting and committing a person for trial. The Magistrate has ceased to investigate, the police makes the investigation, and the Magistrate tries the case instead of the Judge, whose functions are confined to a few serious cases. In India this is more evident than in England, but even there the serious tendency is to transform the Magistrates into assistant criminal Judges. The attitude towards the accused has also changed ; formerly he was presumed to be guilty, now he is presumed to be innocent, and the harshness of the ancient procedure has been modified by statute. In 1849 the accused were given the right to have a copy of the depositions ; a knowledge which it had been supposed would unable them to defeat justice.

The office of Coroner was transplanted to this country early in the century and his duties were confined to the Presidency towns. The law and practice of England regulated the law and practice in India—until Sir James Stephen consolidated the law in the Coroners' Act. It is strictly a consolidation Act omitting the enquiry into treasure trove. He attempted no reform ; the Coroner was there and his duties were there ; the only thing needful was to express them definitely. The Act accepts the model of a judicial inquiry with the help of a jury, the accused being allowed counsel, liberty to examine witnesses, to call witnesses in defence, and to receive copies of depositions. The Coroner commits to the High Court, and defects in his procedure are to be corrected by the High Court. With all this formality, which is a copy of the proceedings before a Magistrate plus a jury, Mr. Hamilton considered, and with good reason, that a second inquiry by a Magistrate was not necessary. There is no question that the Coroner has the power to commit, and if he has exercised this power, what reason is there that it should be exercised again ? If the accused is before the High Court, there is no reason to put him twice before the High Court, and if the Magistrate thinks that the Coroner should not have committed, he has not the slightest power to alter the commitment. It is evident, therefore, that if the proceedings are doubled, there must be needless waste of time, for in one case the Magistrate can only do what the Coroner has done already ; and in the other case if he does not agree with the Coroner, his disagreement is useless, for it would rest with the High Court to quash the Coroner's proceedings. The High Court, in answer to Mr. Hamilton's reference, consider that the jurisdiction of the Magistrate is not ousted because the Coroner has committed a person. If so, it is evident that the procedure of the Coroner or of the Magistrate is superfluous, and one of them should be abolished. It is clearly unnecessary that two officers should be doing the same work at the same time. If the Coroner is merely a show, let him be abolished as he has been abolished in Madras. If there is still an attachment to the name, let the name stand, but let the procedure be altered to suit the circumstances. By all means, let there be a Coroner and a jury to investigate cases of sudden death, but let the procedure be simple and rational. There need be no pretence of a judicial inquiry, but a simple inquiry to ascertain the cause of death, followed by a certificate that certain persons are said to have caused it, on which the police and the Magistrate might act. Possibly, Government might not be unwilling to take this occasion to amend the law relating to Coroners, and to bring it into harmony with the Code of Criminal Procedure, of which India has just reason to be proud.

ONE misses the thrilling stories which the Central Provinces Administration Report has been wont to furnish at Christmas time, of the previous year's escapades of Tantia Bhil. That which has just come to hand is the first for many years which has not contained a startling narrative of a brush with or a hair-breadth escape from the Robin Hood of the Central Provinces, whose power for mischief certainly eclipsed that of his English prototype. The Report for 1889-90 contains what perhaps those who had a close acquaintance with Tantia forced upon them will regard as much better—the account of Tantia's capture. It is more briefly told than it might have been. Details of the "successful operations" would have been interesting. Tantia, as was reported at the time, has been executed. Bondrya, one of Tantia's principal lieutenants, essayed to take his place and defy the authorities after the manner of his old leader. But with two of his assistants he was mortally wounded in an attempt to resist capture, and the districts which these dacoits used to harry are now secure. This is a consummation which is officially declared to be chiefly due to the energy with which the present Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has insisted on the co-operation of the Indore authorities with the police of the Central Provinces, in marking down and surrounding the dacoit gangs which when hard pressed had found sanctuary in the Native States. Of course many dacoities which were attributed to Tantia were the work of others, but the gang of Mahomedan Bhils who had been carrying on wholesale robberies, for which the more notorious leader received the credit, has also been broken up, and the Chief Commissioner claims that order has been restored in the only portion of the Central Provinces in which organised dacoity had obtained a footing. From Burma, too, come reports of the decline of dacoity. In Lower Burma the principal work of the past four years has been the restoration of order and the suppresion of the gangs of dacoits which remained in many districts after the close of the war in Upper Burma. There are now, we are assured, no organised bands of dacoits in any district of Lower Burma, except one or two numerically insignificant, on the borders of the Thayetmayo district. In Upper Burma too organised dacoity is stated to be practically extinct. There is not now a single dacoit leader with any considerable following. Such leaders as have not been either killed or captured are in hiding, deserted by their former adherents. Large numbers of released or surrendered dacoits are living under surveillance, but otherwise unmolested, engaged in peaceful pursuits. So successful have been the operations against dacoits in Upper Burma that it has been found possible to reduce the military police and still further reductions are in contemplation. Dacoity will ere long exist only in history—disorganised dacoity becomes mere larceny and a thin partition only divides this from petty theft. This is shown by the reports of the Central Provinces which with the decrease of the dacoity report a heavy increase of minor pilferings. Combinations may be effectually broken down but the thieving instinct remains and will, assert itself.

THE Rev. F. B. Sandberg, B. A., Chaplain of Hyderabad, has been granted furlough to England for two years.

THE Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, B. A., has been permitted to retire from the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

THE Rev. L. M. Haslope, M.A., Chaplain of Aden camp, has been granted furlough for 182 days, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. W. BROWNRIGG, R. E., has been appointed Secretary to the Cantonment Committee of Kirkee, in addition to his own duties.

DURING the absence of Mr. A. E. Cuming, Mr. F. H. Brayson will act as City Magistrate of Karachi.

The season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending Dec. 29th are summarised in the following general remarks :—Rain during week in Karachi, Hyderabad, Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier causing damage to crops in parts. Reaping of early and sowing of late crops still continue in a few districts. Standing crops suffering from drought in parts of Belgaum and wheat blighted in 1 taluka of Nasik ; cotton diseased in 1 taluka of Surat and blighted in 5 talukas of Dharwar ; prospects of cotton not favourable in parts of Broach ; crops otherwise good. Fodder scarce in 1 taluka of Khandesh, Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara and Belgaum. Agricultural stock good except in 1 taluka of Khandesh and Ahmednagar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 30 was 452, giving a death-rate of 23·54 per annum per thousand as against 23·96 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·69 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 124 died from fevers ; 1 small-pox ; 68, phthisis ; 44, diseases of the nervous system ; 63, affections of the respiratory organs ; 22, diarrhœa ; 12, dysentery ; 32, stillborn ; 30, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Buddhist or Jain, 24 ; Lingaet, 1 ; Brahmin, 16 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 207 ; Hindu outcaste, 31 ; Musalman, 122 ; Parsee, 23 ; Jew, 1 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 259 as against 348 the corresponding period of last year, and 311 the average over the past five years.

The *Marwar Gazette* gives some sound counsel to the husbands of child-wives. To those who have already fallen a victim to this pernicious custom it says we have an advice to offer. Let such husbands turn their early marriage to good account by educating their child-wives. The strongest opposition to innovation is to be met with from old ignorant women. If the educated Hindus will teach their wives they will do a great service to the country ; as it will pave a road to get rid of this opposition. Because when their wives will become advanced in age, they will not prove as great a stumbling-block in the way of social reforms as their mothers in law have been.

THE proposal to start a new paper in Dublin in the interests of the Home Rule Parliamentary party on Tuesday, the 9th instant, received promises of support which place the affair on a business footing. It is intended to form a joint-stock company, with a capital of 100,000l., in 1l. shares, of which 10,000l. will be forthwith called up. The necessary amount has, we learn, already been almost fully subscribed.

MORE private Bills passed the House of Commons last session than during any year since 1885. The total number was 181. Six years ago the total just exceeded 200. The lowest number in recent times passed in 1886, the year, it will be remembered, of the general election. Quite the full number were brought in, but only 97 passed.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The *Court Circular* and *Gazette* notifies the following New Year honours and appointments :—

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis R. Sanford, K.C.B., and Sir E. C. Guinness, Bart., have been raised to the Peerage.

Baronetcies have been conferred upon the Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules Robinson and Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.

To be Knight Commander of the Bath:—Col. Sir J. W. Ridgeway, C.B.

To be Commander of St. Michael and St. George :—

Mr. Sutherland, of the P. and O. Company.

To be Companions of the same Order :—

Mr. A. M. Skinner, the Resident Councillor of Penang ; and Colonel Walker, of the Straits Settlements.

Justice O'Malley of the Straits Settlements has been knighted.

LONDON, JAN. 1.

Major General James Bevan Edwards, C. B., has been appointed Commander of Saint Michael and St. George.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue Returns for the three-quarters of the year ending at Christmas show an increase of one and a quarter million sterling above the estimate.

The *Times* expects that Mr. Goschen will have a surplus of two million sterling in his next Budget.

BREAK UP OF THE FROST.

The hard frost which has prevailed in Great Britain is breaking up.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

The strike on the Scotch Railways has virtually collapsed except on the North British Line.

THE AMERICAN-INDIAN WAR.

NEW YORK, DEC. 31.

Intelligence received from the seat of war states that Indians surrounded the United States Cavalry reinforcements, but another regiment coming up in time attacked the Indians in rear and dispersed them.

The United States Cavalry being weary and overmatched withdrew after the action with a trifling loss.

THE MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the incoming mails, is expected to arrive at day-light on Monday.

THE GOVERNOR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 1.

His Excellency the Governor and Staff, including Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Dr. Martin, and Captain Jervis, Aide-de-Camp, arrived at Ahmedabad last night from Viramgaum, where during the past week they have been the guests of Mr. James, the Commissioner. Mr. James had a comfortable camp erected, and each day the party went shooting or pig-sticking. The shooting was excellent ; on one day about two hundred ducks were bagged, and another morning they went pig-sticking. An old boar gave the huntsmen an exciting run, and the animal was finally killed by Dr. Martin and Captain Jervis at the place near the Shaibag residence of the Commissioner. H. E. the Governor has erected a camp for the entertainment of H. I. H. the Czarewitch. A large and luxuriously furnished dining tent occupies the centre of the ground, other tents for H. E. the Governor's and H. I. H. the Czarewitch's Staffs being pitched on either side. Lady Harris arrived by mail train this morning to join H. E. the Governor for the reception of H. I. H. the Czarewitch.

THE CZAREWITCH ON TOUR.

H. I. H. the Czarewitch on his way from Bombay to Ahmedabad stopped at Vishvamitri, he and his party having been invited to enjoy some black buck shooting on the country round there, which is well preserved and full of game. The special train arrived at Vishvamitri about six in the morning, when H. I. H. the Czarewitch was received by General Sir Harry Prendergast and Colonel Jackson. After *chota hazri* they drove a few miles out of the station to the preserved ground and had a few hours' shooting, bagging fourteen deer. At the camp erected on the ground luncheon was provided and then a start was made for the train, which left Vishvamitri about one, arriving here at 4-15. It being a public holiday no elaborate preparations were made for his reception, but there was a large gathering on the platform and a guard-of-honour of a hundred men of the Glo'ster Regiment, under Captain Capel-Cure brought specially from Bombay for the purpose. Among those on the platform were H. E. the Governor, Lady Harris, Mr. James, Commissioner, Mr. Lee Warner, and the Honourable Mr. Pritchard. On alighting from the train H. I. H. the Czarewitch was received by H.E. the Governor, and Lady Harris, and after formal introductions his Imperial Highness entered carriage with H.E. the Governor, Mr. James, and Captain Jervis, other members of the party following. They were driven round the city, visiting Hathising's temple and other interesting sights, after which they drove to the Governor's camp. After dinner the Czarewitch's party were taken to fete at Kankaria tank which was beautifully illuminated, and where there were fire-works similar to the display given in honour of H. E. the Governor's first visit a few weeks ago.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR PALANPUR.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

PALANPUR, JAN. 1.

The foundation-stone of a new hospital was laid by the Political Superintendent, Colonel Goodfellow, this morning, in the presence of his Highness the Dewan Sahib and a large gathering. The Chief Minister, Khan Sahib Gulam Mustafa, and Assistant Surgeon Wadia made speeches, which were replied to by Colonel Goodfellow, whose name the hospital will bear as desired by his Highness the Dewan.

THE MHOW COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

The rumour is gaining ground here that Major General B. H. Pottinger, R.A., Secretary to Government in the Military Department, is after all very likely to secure the Mhow Command, as it is feared that Brigadier General H. S. Anderson, C.B., now at home on sick leave, may not pass the Medical Board for a further tour of service in India.

COLONEL H. L. DUNDAS.

The numerous friends of Colonel H. L. Dundas, late Assistant Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, now at home on half-pay, will be glad to learn that he is in good health, and that he will probably become Assistant Adjutant General at Dublin, Colchester, or Chester, in the spring.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

The Proclamation Parade, held this morning on the General Parade ground, Race-course, was a comparatively small affair, though the attendance of the public upon the occasion was perhaps larger than was seen on former occasions. There were not as many troops on parade as the public expected to see. The R Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Smith, who arrived from Bangalore on Tuesday, were present, and they looked exceedingly well and fit after their long march, and the splendid manner in which they "walked past" made a very good impression. This battery, with the 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry formed the Cavalry Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby of the latter regiment. The 35th Field Battery, under Major R. G. W. Hepburne, and the 55th Field Battery, under the command of Major J. W. H. Potts, were also on parade. The Infantry Brigade consisted of three regiments, two European and one Native, the latter being in the centre. The 1st Royal Fusiliers, under Colonel Brookes Mears, were on the right of the line, with the 1st Worcestershire Regiment, under Colonel Carrington, on the left, the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Bombay Grenadiers, under Major Mackenzie, being in the centre. The R Battery R. H. A. were drawn up in action on the right of the Infantry line, the 55th Battery R. A. being at the other extremity. The 53rd Field Battery R. A. and the 3rd Light Cavalry formed up behind the Infantry line, the massed bands being in the centre between the two lines. Colonel Brookes Mears was in command of the Infantry Brigade. The 10th Bombay Light Infantry should have been on parade under their new acting Commandant, Major Nicholetts, but they have moved out into camp at Dhanowrie for the manœuvres. The 26th Regiment has already gone off to Neemuch, their place here being taken by the 25th Regiment (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment) from Neemuch and India. The latter regiment will arrive here to-morrow morning, under Colonel Tandy's command. The infantry regiments now at Kirkee—the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers and the 28th Bombay Pioneers—were not on parade this morning.

Major-General Solly-Flood, C. B., commanding the Poona Division, attended by Major A. B. Stopford, R.A., Assistant Adjutant General ; Captain C. A. Anderson, R.A., Staff Captain R. A. ; Captain D'Arcy Thomas, Station Staff Officer ; Captain J. Hanwell, A.-D.-C., and Rissaldar Major Raoji Rao Sawant, Native A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, rode on to the ground at 8 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to inspect the troops. A royal salute of 31 guns was then fired, 21 rounds by the R. H. A. and 10 rounds by the 55th Battery R. A., the Infantry firing a *feu-de-joie* between the intervals of the salute, the massed bands playing the National Anthem meanwhile. The Infantry then gave the royal salute, after which the whole of the troops gave three hearty British cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the cheering being led off by the General himself. At the conclusion of the cheering, the General and his staff took up a position at the saluting point, where the large Union Jack was hoisted, and the troops marched past once. The marching was carried out in good style, the 1st Worcestershire Regiment attracting particular attention, especially Captain Lenox Conyngham's company. The *feu-de-joie* was very well fired.

I must not forget to mention that before the parade broke up, four men of the 2nd Grenadiers, and two men of the 3rd Cavalry were called to the front and had good-conduct medals presented to them by the General, who made a few apposite remarks in making the presentations.

At the conclusion of the parade, the General inspected the time-expired men of the Worcestershire Regiment, about fifteen in number, prior to their departure to Deolali, to await embarkation for Europe.

ARMY ORDER ON GARRISON INSTRUCTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 1.

The following Army Order is published for information :—The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of the garrison instructions at Poona, commencing on the 15th instant, namely, Captain Foster, Royal Artillery ; Lieut. Mangles, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment ; Captain Lenox-Conyngham, and Lieutenant Bell, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Norie, 2nd Middlesex Regiment ; Lieutenant Ducat, Poona Horse ; Lieutenant Hogge, 12th Bombay Infantry ; Captain Vidal, 13th Regiment ; Lieutenant Aitkin, 19th Regiment, and Lieut. Shewen 4th Infantry, Hyderabad contingent.

REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

The 2nd Bombay Grenadiers will proceed from Poona to Bombay by rail, embarking at the latter place on board the trooopship Canning on the 27th February for Kurrachee, whence they will be railed to Quetta. The 13th Bombay Infantry from Quetta will proceed by rail to Kurrachee and there embark on the troopship Canning on 26th March for Bombay whence they march to Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 31st December, 1890.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·982
Temperature of the Air	76·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	65·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·686
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·9
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·0
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	203

* From midnight to midnight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE composition of the Miranzai Field Force, to operate beyond the frontier south of Kohat, will probably be two mountain batteries, six regiments of native infantry and a detachment of cavalry. Colonel Lockhart, commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, will be in charge of the expedition, which will start about the middle of January.

THE rumours which prevail of the opposition likely to be encountered by the expedition on the Kabul frontier are, we trust, exaggerated. It is said that resistance by the offending section of the Miranzais may be taken for granted ; that the other section beyond will probably join in ; and that it is not impossible that in the general excitement the Afridis may also go on the war-path. This would be a big business ; but the Afridis have so much to lose by breaking with the British Government, that the last contingency ought to be most improbable.

IT has been the constant cry of traders through Afghanistan that the Amir's tax-gatherers extort more than their due and more than ever finds its way into the Kabul treasury. These complaints have apparently reached the Amir's ears ; for, the Lahore paper learns that all the toll-collectors between Bamian and Dhakka have been summoned to Kabul to surrender their accounts for inspection, and new men have taken their places. With the fate of the Amir's accountant at Kabul—tortured daily to make him disgorge his embezzled wealth—before their eyes, the superseded toll-collectors are probably in anything but a happy frame of mind.

A NEW throne, given by the surviving daughters of the late Bishop Chapman to the Cathedral at Colombo, was dedicated to the service of the church on the 21st instant before a large congregation. His Lordship the Bishop entered the chair and said a dedicatory prayer with a prayer for the donors. The Archdeacon then continued with the prayer for the Bishop of Colombo and his sucessors. Next followed the Collect of St, Peter's Day and the grace, which concluded the dedicatory service.

IN the whole of the Berars, there are said to be fifteen hundred "low-caste" pupils in the Government and Municipal Primary Schools, and they are regarded to have more than average intelligence. They are, however, not allowed to sit with the "superior case" boys.

MR. BRANDT, lately a Judge of the High Court of Madras, finds it so hard in his premature retirement to kill time, says the local *Times*, that he has applied for and obtained the appointment of Teacher of Tamil and Telgu to the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies at Oxford. Two other members of the Madras Civil Service were among the candidates. Mr. Brandt, an old Cheltonian, was formerly a scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford, and graduated in 1860 in the first class in Moderations (Classical School). He passed in Tamil and Telegu in College, but did not obtain a language reward.

THE additional reliefs of the native infantry rendered necessary by the disbanding of the Hindustani levies will be carried out on the following dates :—The 1st Bengal Infantry and the 24th and 27th Punjab Infantry leave Nowgong, Sialkot and Bareilly, respectively, on the 2nd February ; the 36th Sikhs leave Jullundur on the 2nd March ; the 38th Bengal Infantry embark at Rangoon on the 25th January; the 18th and 40th Bengal Infantry leave Jubbulporé and Silchar, respectively, as soon as the General Officers commanding the Nurbudda and Assam districts can make the necessary arrangements ; the 35th Sikhs will march from Ferozepore to Nowgong on the conclusion of the Mian Mir camp-of-exercise.

THERE would a great future for local petroleum in Burma, if the fields at Yenangyoung and elsewhere could only produce illuminant oil. In the year 1889-90 the imports of keresine from America to Rangoon rose to nearly five and a-half million gallons as compared with less than two millions in the previous year, while Batoum sent about a million gallons. The value of this trade to the United States is between thirty and forty lakhs a year.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROPOSED MOGHAL SARAI-DALTONGUNGE KAILWAY which the Government intend to construct, a correspondent, who has recently gone over the country where the line will pass through, writes as follows to the *Pioneer* :—

"From Moghal Sarai to the Sone, crossing near Dehree, it will traverse a thickly-populated and well-cultivated district. From the large number of travellers along the Grand Trunk Road the passenger traffic on this section should be considerable, if the third class fares are low enough to catch those who still find it cheaper to walk than to pay the 2½ pies per mile rate of the East India Railway. After crossing the Sone the line will turn sharp to the southwards, running nearly parallel with the Sone, and will be still in a well-populated though narrow valley. On reaching the Koel River it will keep to the right bank up to the Daltongunge coalfield. Even in the Koel Valley the prospects of general traffic are fair. About eight miles from the left bank of the Koel, and midway between Daltongunge and its junction with the Sone, lies the large village of Gurwa. The imports and exports from Gurwa now amount to nearly 10,000 tons annually, carried on pack-bullocks to the head of the Sone Canals near Dehree. Considering the present expensive mode of transport this traffic may be expected to expand when the railway is opened. The line should be cheap to construct, as, were it not for the bridge over the Sone the cost would be only about Rs. 70,000 per mile, including rolling-stock. The actual expenditure, including that on the bridge, is not expected to exceed one lakh per mile."

The gradients, our contemprary adds are easy, none being greater than 1 in 300. This will facilitate the heavy mineral traffic which may be expected to follow if the out-turn of coal is abundant. The deep seams known to exist have not so far been worked to any extent, their areas and the quantity of coal they contain not having yet been proved. A complete survey of the field is now being made, Mr. La Touche of the Geological Department and a Public Works officer being engaged in carrying out an extensive system of borings. The direct benefit which the State will reap, will be the cheaper working of the Oudh and Rohilkhuud Railway and of the lines even further north.

A GERMAN paper calculates that of the 50,000,000 of Germans in the German Empire at least 5 per cent. are tainted with hereditary consumption. Statistics show that about 1,000 Austrian soldiers on active service are taken ill with tuberculosis every year.

MR. BALDWIN LATHAM, the eminent drainage engineer, goes to Benares on the 7th proximo to report on the proposed drainage works of that city for the information of the Local Government.

THE executive committee of the Society of Friends have adopted and forwarded to the Marquis of Salisbury a memorial in support of the views urged by a deputation of their body at the recent conference on the African Slave Trade in Brussels. While recognising the valuable provisions embodied in the general act of the conference the memorialists are in accord with the objections of the Netherlands Government to the proposal of the Congo Free State that import duties forbidden by the Congo Treaty of five years ago should now be imposed. In their opinion, while the traffic in intoxicating liquors, arms, and gunpowder ought to be restricted, a general levy of import duties though not to exceed 10 per cent., would have an injurious effect on the extension of legitimate commerce, which the Society has always deemed one of the most important means for the suppression of the slave trade. It would, they believe, also impose on the missionary bodies, at present labouring on the Congo, a very serious additional charge.

A SEQUEL to the story of the floating pier and ferry steamer being caught in the ice in the Neva is given. It seems that there were several persons on board, including a female clerk who sat at the turnstile to take the money, and these people had to remain exposed to the severity of the weather without food or warmth for at least one night (our St. Petersburg Correspondent's informant, whose windows look on the scene, says two), without any attempt being made from the bank of the river to rescue them. They escaped with their lives, but suffered severely from the exposure, and the clerk had an hysterical attack on coming to land.

THE latest idea of the New York *belle* is to wear a boa of real chrysanthemums. The long stalks are bound together after the fashion known to children in making daisy-chains. The flowers last fresh the whole afternoon or evening. The boa is about eight feet long, and the colour of the chrysanthemums is assorted to the costume. The price is high, but that is of no consequence to the ladies of New York.

MR. L. E. THOMAS writes : the following remarkable instance of tenacity of life in a kitten may be of interest to some of your readers. On 18th. Nov. last we missed our black kitten "Old Kentucky," and having made all possible inquiries in vain we reluctantly gave her up as lost. About nine on Thursday evening, however, the youngest member of our household heard the mewing of a cat in the area, and he immediately gave the alarm that "Old Kentucky" was buried in the coal cellar. Investigation soon proved the correctness of his statement, and after a good deal of digging we discovered the object of our search completely coal bound, apparently only saved from being crushed to death by the fact that a large block of coal had so fallen (fortunately for her) as to form a roof and barrier of protection. It appears that on the day we missed her a couple of tons of coal had been put into the cellar, and no doubt her natural curiosity as to the cause of the noise occasioned by the falling of the coal prompted her to go into the cellar, with the result described. On extricating her from her very painful position we found that although she must have been struck by the coal, no bones were broken, and notwithstanding her fifteen days' entombment she was able to walk and eagerly lapped up the warm milk provided for her. She is now doing well.

THE prohibition at St. Petersburg of reference to the petition now being signed on behalf of the Jews seems removed, for the *Novoie Vremia* has an article in its severest style upon the want of patriotism shown by such petitioners. "It is not unknown to us," it remarks, "that certain individuals in Moscow are indulging in a Jeudophile agitation." These "Moscow individuals" comprise all that is worthy of respect among Russian writers, from Count Leo Tolstoi downwards. But, as the *Novoie Vremia*, with rather more point than it intends, remarks, one name is just as good as another on this subject, for Europe does not know more than ten names or so of Russian writers. And Europe would believe it. These Jeudophiles are idealists, it goes on to say, to whom the economic wants of the country, the necessity of procuring work and a bit of bread for the workman, is of no significance. For their ideas they would sacrifice everything. They plot against the masses of the people, amidst whom they would introduce active agents preparing the way for allowing Jews into Government service, into the treasuries of the local courts, and for the permission of temptations into unsound speculations resulting in the enslavement of the people.

LORD SALISBURY was the victim of a breakdown in the telegraphic arrangements a few weeks ago. His speech at Waterfoot was in consequence only partially published. The explanation of the Telegraph Department of the Post Office is interesting. It is stated that the delay in transmission of the speech was due to the failure of the perforated paper ribbon which works the sending instrument in cases where fast-speed automatic apparatus is used. The telegraph business was conducted in a room in the same building in which Lord Salisbury spoke. The room at first appeared suitable, but after the gas and stoves had been lighted it became so damp that the paper ribbon (which was dry and in good condition when brought into the room) was rendered useless. Some time elapsed before it was realised that the whole of the fast-speed apparatus at Waterfoot was practically unworkable ; but as soon as this became evident, arrangements were made for the reports to be transmitted partly by hand signalling, and partly by train to Manchester. The arrangements made beforehand were of the most complete description ; a better staff and better superintending officers, says the Secretary, could not have been selected. No previous breakdown in consequence of damp perforated paper is on record, and a special inquiry will be necessary before the circumstances can be completely explained.

AMERICAN agricultural reports are distributed by the bagful among rural constituencies, who, after allowing them to lie for awhile on farmhouse tables, ultimately use them for lighting fires. The Congressional Record, on the other hand, having ample pages suitable for the protection of pies and tarts, gravitates naturally towards the pastrycook's kitchen. Besides numerous other kindred publications, both scientific and political, there is, it appears, an entirely new department of printing and publishing at the public expense which is distinguished by a writer in *The Nation* as that of "Unknown Law and Unknown Tongues." A particularly heavy discharge of literature of this sort entitled "Extra territorial Criminal Jurisdiction and its effect on American Citizens" affords a good sample. In one of these a writer publishes a long and circumstantial narrative of the persecutions and annoyances of an American citizen during a trip to Germany at the hands of spies and detectives who are supposed to have tracked their victim from St. Louis. It is not till the reader arrives at the end that he discovers that the example is purely hypothetical as appears by the note : "I should think the United States would do better not to wait for the actual appearance of such a case, but to prevent its eventuality." The publication of this work, as *The Nation* observes, is full of promise—for pastrycooks.

AT a recent meeting of laryngologists in London, Mr. Lennox Browne related the case of a middle-aged woman who was sent to him from the provinces for the purpose of deciding whether her malady was laryngeal cancer or phthisis. Though a tall, large-boned woman, she only weighed a little over 90lbs., and was very much emaciated. He peeped down her larynx, and saw a plate with artificial teeth impacted in the larynx, where it had been for the last twenty-two months unbeknown to the patient. She remembered having been awakened in the middle of the night by a violent fit of vomiting, and when the teeth were inquired after it was assumed that they had been fallen from her mouth. With some difficulty the plate was removed, and the patient rapidly recovered health and spirits.

MR. GLADSTONE has been fortunate at the ballot in securing the first place on Wednesday, the 4th of February, for the second reading of his Religious Disabilities Removal Bill. The measure will be hotly opposed from the Conservatives side. It will be the first time for forty years Mr. Gladstone will have risen in his place on a Wednesday afternoon in the capacity of private member in charge of a Bill.

IT is almost impossible to estimate the cost to Londoners of such fogs as spread over the metropolis recently. To take the case of lighting alone, it has been calculated that on a foggy day the receipts of one only of the large gas companies are increased by more than 5,000*l*. Besides the increased receipts of other companies and the numberless oil lamps and candles burnt, allowance must be made for the great falling off in the shopkeepers' business for the day, no small item in what ought to be the busy times.

No definite answer has yet been received from France to the proposals made by Lord Salisbury for a settlement of the Newfoundland question. Various suggestions have been made by the Prime Minister for the extinction of French rights upon the Northern and Western coasts of Newfoundland, hitherto without success. The complications seem rather to increase than to disappear as the negotiations advance.

A DEPUTATION from Queensland was received at the Colonial Office on the afternoon of Wednesday Dec.10 by Lord Knutsford. The object of the deputation was to urge on the Colonial Secretary the introduction into the Imperial Parliament of an enabling Bill to effect the separation of North and South Queensland.

ONE of the most serious losses the Irish Parliamentary Party suffer by the resent splitting-up is that of the services of Mr. Richard Power as Whip. Mr. Power is popular in all parts of the House, and has had long experience in the office of Whip. Sir Thomas Esmonde has been selected to fill the vacancy, Mr. Deasy acting as First Whip.

THE PROCLAMATION PARADE.

THE annual parade of troops was held yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, on the Colaba Parade-ground, in honour of the Proclamation of her Majesty Queen Victoria as Empress of India, in the presence of a fair number of spectators, whose numbers would perhaps have mustered stronger but for the distance at which the event took place. The Volunteers were not called into requisition to participate in the function. A salute of 31 guns boomed from the heavy ordnance of the Royal Artillery, who were in action on the right of the alignment, under the command of Major Lugard, R. A. Next in position, drawn up at "open order," came the Gloucestershire Regiment, with the 4th Bombay Rifles on the extreme left. On the formation of the alignment at Colonel Collingwood, the Inspecting Officer, who represented Brigadier General Budgen, Commanding the Bombay District, rode on to the Parade-ground, accompanied by his Staff, and was received by the troops with a general salute. In the intervals between the successive rounds of the heavy artillery, the infantry regiments fired a *feu-de-joie*, while the massed bands of the Gloucestershire and the 4th Bombay Rifles, stationed in the rear, played the National Anthem. When the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry had died away, Colonel Collingwood advanced to the troops and called upon them to give three cheers in honour of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, which was heartily responded to along the line. Quarter Column on the leading companies was then formed by the respective battalions, which after wheeling round the points by the right, advanced to the "march-past, at the shoulder," and executed the movement with a firm and steady step. The Gloucester Regiment and Royal Artillery returned to barracks, while the 4th Bombay Rifles were marched back to their lines to the rear of the Arthur Crowfurd Markets, where one of their number was decorated with a good conduct medal by Lieutenant-Colonel J.T. Watling, who commanded the regiment. The strength of the troops present on parade numbered 867 of all ranks, which was comprised of 283 of the Gloucestershire Regiment, 64 of the Royal Artillery, and 520 of the 4th Bombay Rifles.

The following is the field statement of the troops which took part in the parade :—

Royal Artillery.—22 Western. Major Lugard, commanding ; Lieut. Singer ; Lieut. Phillips ; 2nd-Lieut. Nootts ; and 60 non-commissioned officers and gunners—total 64.

Gloucester Regiment :—Major Curtin, commanding ; Captain Baxter, Captain Tufnell ; Lieut. Adjt. Wilcock, Lieut. Moss, and Mr. Venables, and 277 non-commissioned officers and men—total 283.

4th Bombay Rifles :—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Watling, commanding ; Lieut. Keown, Lieut. A. B. Sangster, Lieut. R. J. Bentinck, Lieut. A. V. Weir, 2nd Lieut. C. B. L. Clery, and 514 non-commissioned officers and men—total 520.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Siam, bringing the English mails of the 19th ultimo, left Aden on Tuesday at 6 p.m., and may be expected to arrive in harbour on Monday next. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abercrombie, Miss
Brennan, Rev and Mrs, and child
Borrowdaile, Mr
Bush, Rev H W
Cummins, Mr and Mrs A E
Dobson, Miss
Doyle, Mr
Duncan, Mr J
Dunk, Miss
Edwards, Mr E
Farmer, Mr W W
Fink, Surg and Mrs
Harrison, Mr ft
Henry, Mr and Mrs W D
Hickley, Major
Howard, Mr E A
Moon, Mr A G
Knight, Mr R
Knight, Mr P
Langton, Lieut H
Munro, Mr D
Pitchforth, Mr and Mrs, and three children
Shepherd, Rev T C
Thomson, Mr A W
Whincup, Rev J
Young, Lieut H

FROM VENICE.

Swayne, Mr E J

FROM BRINDISI.

Baxter, Mr
Clarkson, Surg-Maj and Mrs J W
Lake, Mr P
Lowis, Mr J
Marshall, Mr and Mrs J
Moore, Major R F
MacWatters, Mr and Mrs G
Odling, Mr C W
Pitt, Col H D
Saunders, Mr J O'B
Simpson, Mr W W
Starling, Mr
Tyler, Mr J J
Tremenhere, Mr and Mrs
Wilkins, Mr W D

FROM LONDON TO MADRAS.

Hill, Mr F J

FROM LONDON TO KURRACHEE.

Cholmeley, Mr
Newton, Mrs, and child

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS COMMISSION.

THE Commission re-assembled at the Bengal Office Monday. There were present Dr. Lethbridge, President, Sir Henry Morland, Captain Street, Mr. H. B. H. Turner, Mr. J. L. Mackay, Mr. W. Bestic, and Dr. D. Comins.

Captain Campbell, Deputy Director of Indian Marine, in cross-examination, said :—I think the space allowed for short voyages ample for coasting voyages. I have not heard that the rules as they at present exist prejudice either the health or safety of the native passengers. I have had much experience of ships worked by steam, carrying passengers, and engaged in transport operations. I think six feet space sufficient for upper deck passengers, when supplemented by the air space allowed to between deck passengers. I have seen vessels filled with passengers per full area of six square feet to each passenger, and they were all disposed of without any apparent discomfort. I have put army followers on occasions into four feet space, with their bundles. I consider six feet deck space ample accommodation for each native passenger. Reasonable hospital accommodation should be provided in each passenger ship. Sleeping platforms could not be provided for native passengers without inconvenience to shipping cargo. I have found no instance in which hospital accommodation was found insufficient. I relinquished working the Passenger Ships' Act as Port Officer at Rangoon in 1885. I do not know what changes have been recently made in the rules regarding life-saving apparatus on transports in Indian waters. I would not be bound by any Board of Trade rules, and would not advise the Government to be bound by them.

Mr. Lidstone, Licensed Senior Master Pilot, who had beee on 550 voyages when in the employ of the B. I. S. N. Company between Calcutta and Burma, also gave his evidence. In cross-examination witness agreed with other witnesses that native passengers preferred cheap passages, irrespective of comfort or conveniences. Native deck passengers preferred huddling together. The provision of sleeping platforms would lead to the breeding of vermin, and was therefore not recommendable. Cattle and live stock should be carried at one end of the ship, away from passengers. Native passengers required less space than European passengers. In foul weather shelter was necessary for deck passengers, but not in fair weather.

THE CHIN HILLS.

A FORT WHITE telegram of 29th December says :—One company of the 4th Madras Pioneers has arrived here, with two British officers. The other company has been left to repair the road between Stockades 4 and 5, and to build a temporary shelter at the latter for them all, whilst Lieutenant Heycock, R. E., is taking a survey of the road to Haka. As soon as this work is completed the Pioneers will begin the work of road-making.

No. 1 Company, Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, has stopped at No. 2 Stockade on its way here, to rebuild it. When that work is done they will come up to No. 5 to begin the work of the new post.

On Christmas Day the Gurkhas garrisoning No. 4 Stockade changed places with 50 of the 38th B. I. from here, so that the latter regiment now garrison all the posts from Kalewa to No. 4, inclusive.

It is rumoured that the 12th Burma regiment are under orders to come up from Thayetmyo and garrison the posts in the Kale Valley.

Our two Chin prisoners made an exciting but futile endeavour to escape about 3 a.m. one morning lately. Though handcuffed together, they suddenly jumped from the blankets under which they were pretending to sleep, charged the sentries over them, and rushed some yards outside the stockade. But they were promptly collared by the sentries, and replaced in durance vile, to wit the stocks, and now much regret their temerity. The other Chins are very anxious they should not escape, as they are well-known desperadoes and would certainly revenge themselves on the men who gave them up.

Some Gurkhas arrived last week from Cachar bringing goats for sale. They had spent two months in journeying thence, *via* Manipur, and it is hoped they may be able to give valuable information of the routes, &c., in the Assam direction. It is probable that an expedition will shortly be sent into the Kanhow country.

REVDUNDA AND ITS ANNUAL FAIR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

REVDUNDA, DEC. 30.

THE town of Revdunda, in Colaba Zilla, has risen to some importance since Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamers began to touch at port. Within five minutes' walk from the port are situated the remarkable ruins of the ancient Fort of the Portuguese, which are worth a visit.

The Fort is divided into many courts or squares built with greater or less magnificance according to the rank of those for whom they were designed. The roofs were turned into arches of massive stones joined by a cement that has grown harder by time. To every room there is either a secret or open passage ; every square had a communication with the rest either from the upper stories, by private galleries or by subterraneous passages from the lower apartments. On the western side there is a "Satkhuni" or column of seven stories facing the sea, the height of which is about 300 feet. Among the ruins there is a specimen of a spacious Council Hall, with a domed roof and several subterraneous passages leading to the sea, calculated to accommodate thousands of men in times of war and trouble. These passages were constructed as if suspicion itself had dictated the plan. Many of the columns have unexpected cavities in which, it is said, the Portuguese used to deposit their treasures.

The Fort is surrounded on three sides by sea and on one side by moats, and its lofty and massive walls enclose an area of two miles, and which seem as it were to stand from century to century, deriding the solstitial rains and equinoctial hurricanes. At any rate these ruins attest the former magnificence, glory, and opulence of the Portuguese as well as their skill in architecture. The view of this Fort is much enhanced in beauty by the facing range and Korelai and Borelai hills. On the former there is another Portuguese Fort, now in a ruined state, which was built in 1646. European and Native travellers frequent for shooting purposes these hills, which are intersected from the port at Revdunda by a channel through which ships and steamers pass.

A short distance from this Fort joins the town, which comprises about 1,500 houses, most of which are built of clay with straw roofs. Very few are built after a good fashion, and the population is about 5,000 composed principally of Hindus. It was conquered from the Mahomedans by the Portuguese, who built the Fort for their protection in 1577, but after a lapse of time the town and its Fort fell into the hands of Angria, the King of Pirates and Sirdar of Peshwa, whose capital was Alibag, the present zilla. In the heart of the town there is a pett (bazaar), post office, boys and girls' school, church, Mahomedan and Israel mosques, and a Dhurumsalla. The climate is cold and invigorating. At one time Bhundaries, a race of Kshetriyas, splendid archers and well-skilled in the use of the sword, gun, spear and putta, and who excelled in horsemanship, had reached a culminating point of warlike splendour during the Peshwa's rule. The Peshwa looked upon them as the original inhabitants of Revdunda. Their fiery disposition had rendered them an object of awe, and some of their descendants are still found bearing such names as Subhedar, Sirdar, and Naik, &c., &c., bestowed upon them by the Peshwa in acknowledgment of their ancestors' heroic actions. The town is noted for its cocoa and betal-nuts, vegetables, fish, and mutton.

A little further on comes Chewool, a small village, in which there is a very old and celebrated temple of Rameshwar. In this temple there are three "koonds," or large covered holes in the ground : one for rain, one for storm, and the other for fire. There is a tradition as regards these koonds, that in times gone by, when famine visited the world, the koond for rain was to be opened when heavy rain poured everywhere, producing crops in abundance, but the opening ceremony required enormous expense, coupled with the sacrifice of a human life. Therefore it was performed by a king or a very rich man. As regards the other two there was no necessity for their opening. A small beautiful tank in front adorns this temple.

A mile distant from this temple there are also ruins of "hamamkhana" or (bath-rooms) belonging to a Mahomedan king who lived there in those times, having subterraneous passages and deep cavities in which the king treasured his wealth, and when he disappeared the treasure remained buried. Ignorant people frequent these ruins with sorcerers and dig up the ground in the endeavour to recover it. They attribute their failure to a very ridiculous tale that the wealth could be taken up by any one who would voluntarily sacrifice the life of his eldest son, which, since the town came into the possession of the British could not be done.

From this spot an avenue of various trees connects a range of hills. The top of the one that towers above the rest is crowned with the sacred and celebrated shrine of Dattatrya, the trinity of Brahama, Vishnu, and Mahesh. Ascent to this hill whose height is about 1,800 feet from the level of the sea, is by a flight of 380 steps made by pilgrims who come here to offer their vows to Dattatrya. Near this shrine a Hindu, who having renounced the world, turned hermit, built a small hut for himself, exposed to the rigours of all the seasons, girded up his loins in the service of Dattatrya. For upwards of forty years he was here, and it is declared that from the time of his ascent he never descended for any purpose whatever. He died four years ago. He was burnt with due reverence at the foot of the hill. A little downward on the left stands a very beautiful temple of goddess "Ingia's Matta," which is said to have been made out of rocks by the Pandawas, who were doomed to the wilderness for fourteen years as stated in Hindu legendary accounts. Within a few yards distance there are two small ponds of pure water intended for the use of the hermits that reside in this hill, which are frequented by all manner of fowl, and which are also joined by three caves which some travellers think to be the work of nature and not of human labour. A small dhuramshalla in front affords every convenience to travellers. This part of the hill may be descended by winding trodden footpath.

Every year on the full moon day in the month of Margashirsa (November and December) the fair in honor of "Dutta Jayanti," or the birth of Dattatraya, is held, which is attended by thousands of Hindus. This year it commenced on Christmas Day. The town was much crowded by Hindus, and the prices of vegetables and necessaries of life rose in consequence. Bullock-carts that wait at the port for the arrival of ships and steamers drove full of passengers to the town and the hills of the fair. From morning tillevennig on that day people poured to the hills. On the following day the hill was visited as before, but in the evening the fair attracted crowds of people. Its attractions were heightened by a Mahomedan *Hurus* at the back and foot of the same hill.

THE EASTERN LUSHAI COUNTRY.

A FORT AIJAL telegram of 29th December says :—Preparations are now almost completed for the expedition through the Eastern Lushai country, which will entail considerable work, as carriage is scarce and the attitude and disposition of the tribes is to a considerable extent unknown up to date. The nearest eastern villagers have frequently come in and professed a desire for friendly relations. Lalbura and Poiboi, our enemies of 1871, have sent men who have erected a camp for us at the Sonai River.

Mr. McCabe went down on the 27th to inspect this camp, returning here to-day. Lairhima's men have made a road between here and the Sonai River.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN RISING.

UNDER the date of the 20th of November last, a correspondent in Dacota, writes concerning the Indian Rising :—

Serious news came down two are three days ago of a general Indian rising across the river. The wildest rumours are afloat, but are probably gross exaggerations. However, a band of 300 Sioux are encamped just outside Mandan, a town across the Missouri, Lots of Mandan people have left everything and come over. Many think a general Indian outbreak all over the West is imminent, and that there will be serious trouble this winter. For the past six months the Indians have been greatly worked up by their medicine-men; Sitting Bull, the chief medicine-man, being the main instigator. A Messiah has sprung up who claims that there will be a big earthquake; that six feet of new soil will cover the ground, burying all the whites, but the good Indians will escape; and buffalo and other game will again the plentiful. A squaw calling herself Virgin Mary has also been prophesying the same. The Messiah was promptly transferred to the guard-house, and is now more profitably occupied in sawing stove-wood, while the pesudo-Virgin Mary is engaged in washing officers' clothes. The Indian believes these things, however, and have worked themselves up into a religious frenzy; and some, it is said, are now gone on the war-path. A certain rich New York woman has been living as Sitting Bull's squaw on the Reservation, and had spent her money during the summer in buying powder and ammunition.

Of course people around here are uneasy, as the Sioux near here are about as bad Indians as there are in the States, most of them having been in the Custor massacre; but I myself think that the thing is probably greatly exaggerated, and that only a few frenzied hostiles are on the war-path. In any case, I do not think the Indians will come on this side of the river, unless there is really a general uprising. If they are out, though, and are not put down before winter, when the Missouri freezes up, there will be trouble sure enough; because rations will be short, and when the Indian gets hungry he is not particular; and besides, it is hard to move troops in the winter. But I do not think anything of the kind is likely to happen, and in all probability it is only a big scare. One can hardly blame the Indians after all. The whites rob them right and left, from Uncle Sam himself down to the storekeeper who sells them cabbage-leaves for tobacco at 5 dols. a pound. The chief mischief, however, lies in Christianizing them. If missionaries would keep off the reservations, there would be no false prophets rising up and working the Indians into a religious frenzy until they are ready to kill and steal. They would patiently loaf round until the Great Spirit saw fit to take them off to the happy hunting-grounds. The Government has about decided to abandon Fort Lincoln; and there has been a great outcry made by traders and storekeepers who supply the fort, and lots of balderdash has been talked about leaving us settlers at the mercy of the Indians by taking away a company of troops. There are those who think that smart Yankees have got up this scare to frighten the Government into keeping the soldiers at Fort Lincoln. It would be rather like the trick which an old rancher played a few years ago, when he had a contract to deliver 5,000 tons of hay at a fort and inadvertently sub-contracted for 3,000 tons more than he needed. He was at his wits' end when he found that his sub-contractors were cutting away at lots more hay than he wanted, until at last he hit on the idea of getting up a gold craze 200 miles away. He was successful; and the men left mowers, rakes, and everything, and skipped for the gold-fields. Meanwhile the smart rancher put in his 5,000 tons and fled. He was just in time; for the men came back and, having found out the fraud, would have lynched him. He was a jolly old fellow nevertheless, and was the mainstay of his church.

A bleak dreary country this prairie is indeed to one coming to it first—nothing but a vast rolling plain of dead brown grass. But after living here a while one gets to like it; no mud, no stumps, everything free and open. One can ride or drive 100 miles in any direction without meeting an obstruction, except the Missouri a little way to the west; and somehow this sense of freedom with the dry bracing air and everlasting blue sky and sunshine makes one fancy, after all, that there is no place like the prairie; and one gets to wonder how people in timbered countries, with the mud a foot deep half the year and their fields full of stumps which it takes a lifetime to clear, can be content to live.

A PACIFIC DOCTRINE.

LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON, One of the Superintending officers of the reservations, says he has closely questioned Porcupine and also Big Beaver, another chief, learning that some 16 tribes had visited the "Messiah" at Walker and Pyramid Lakes, including Sioux, Cheyenne, Arrapahoes, Bannocks, Utes, and all the tribes of Utah, who danced his dance, heard his preaching, and then had returned to their homes.

Bred Porcupine said that several hundred Indians were present when he saw the "Messiah," including women and children; and he insists that all his teachings were of peace, good order and industry by the Indians. Being asked then how it was that certain Indians had made the new religion a reason for neglecting their crops and for discorde, Porcupine shrewdly made answer, giving what Robertson regards as a very probable explanation :—That the Indians who had gone with him to hear the "Messiah" had hoped to hear him preach some incendiary doctrine, and were disappointed at hearing the new creed required them simply to work and behave themselves; that being known by their people to have visited the new "Messiah," they concluded, on returning home, not to relate strictly what this man had told them, but to put into his mouth doctrines more agreeable to the Indians. "These men," said Porcupine finally with earnestness, "are all liars, and they are responsible for any trouble that occurs, and not the new "Messiah."

It will thus be seen that there are false prophets even among the Red Indians, and designing redskin politicians, who misinterpret the religion of the "Messiah" to make it a crusade against the whites. But, whether they or the apostle Porcupine preach the true faith, among them, the frontier has been stirred up to an extent unknown for many years. At the Arrapahoe Agency the Indians excitedly dance the "Ghost Dance," and have destroyed many of their fences, some even tearing down their log houses, the Government Agent having lost all control over them. At Pine Ridge Agency, in South Dakota, there is much excitement among the Sioux, the dances having wrought the tribe to so high a pitch that the Agent has reported the uneasiness, and troops in large force are now being concentrated there, and at the Rosebud Agency, about 50 miles distant, also in South Dakota. This movement, it is announced to-day by General Miles, will afford ample protection. It is curious to note the various versions of the "Messiah" doctrine of extermination of the whites, as interpreted at different Indian settlements. Thus, at the Standing Rock Agency, on the Cannon Ball river, about 40 miles from Mandan, the Sioux are mainly farmers and cattle-raisers, and live in huts and houses. They say the "Messiah" indicates that the whites are to be destroyed, but not by the active aid of the red men. "A mud wave is to engulf the pale-faces, but the Indians are to be lifted high above it, until it passes over." With them, the "Ghost Dance" is said to be a preparatory ceremony or sort of communion, by which the Indians aim "to perfect themselves before the coming of the Master." The extraordinary development among the Indians, whatever it may eventuate, has created a genuine sensation throughout the entire Western country, and the universal prayer out there is for the coming of a "Dakota Blizzard" of the most powerful description, that will have more influence for peace upon the Indians than anything that can just now be done.

THE CHIEF MEDECIINE MAN.

SITTING Bull, the Great Medicine man who is now to be chiefly resposible for the bellicose turn of affairs is thus described by the *New York World* :—

Sitting Bull is now between fifty-four and fifty-eight years of age. He has made different statements at different times as to the date of his birth, but for what reason no person appears to know. He was born below the mouth of the Cheyenne River, near old Fort George. His father was Jumping Bull, a warrior of no particular prominence, except for his position at the head of one of the innumerable factions of the Sioux Nation. He was not a warlike man, and there is no record of his having any serious troubles with the whites. His principal ambition was the accumulation of many ponies, and in this he was particularly successful.

In his boyhood and up to his fourteenth year, Sitting Bull had been called the Sacred Stand but when he had killed and scalped a young buck about his own age his name was changed to Tatanka-yan-tank; or in English the name which he now bears. Before he reached his fifteenth year he began to develop those traits which afterwards made him a terror to the white settlers of the frontier. He is described by an old Western scout as a boy of rather stocky appearance, not straight as an arrow, like the traditional Indian, and not given to any of those boyish sports which Fennimore Cooper has set up as a standard. He was lazy and vicious and never told the truth when a lie would serve better. But with all these bad traits, he was fearless under all circumstances, a magnificent rider, an accurate shot and capable of enduring an extraordinary account of fatigue. As he approached twenty-one the cruelty of his nature became more marked, but he did nothing to indicate that he had in him the making one of the representative men of his race.

It was not until after the close of the war of the rebellion that Sitting Bull began to attract any attention. In 1867 he was known as a "blanket warrior" by the soldiers in Fort Beauford, on the Missouri River, and one who despised the whites. He was bold and impudent, and to show his utter contempt for the white man and his ways he refused to learn a word of English, or even to hear it spoken. Genl. Henry A. Morrow was in command of the fort, and in 1868 or 1869, when numerous depredations were committed and stock stolen, Sitting Bull was accused because of his general character, although he was then a chief. He denied the charge with great vigor, and not long afterwards one of his men was killed. He charged that the killing was unprovoked and had been done by a soldier. He made a demand for some sort of a settlement, and displayed such powers of argument that Genl. Morrow piled up blankets on the dead Indian until the chief declared himself satisfied.

His success in obtaining such a concession drew around him some of the bolder members of the tribe who had before held aloof, although they did not dare to dispute his authority. From that day forward Sitting Bull became a great chief among his people. It was conjectured by some of the white scouts at the time that the wily young buck had been playing a part and that his laziness was only assumed. At all events the chief began at once to display a deliberative turn of mind altogether at variance with his previous character. In a very few months his perspicuous view of events became so well known that he had every buck in the tribe under his thumb, and those who had been bold enough to consider themselves possible rivals were heard of no more. He was of more than an ordinarily restless nature, even from an Indian stand point, and as soon as he felt that his power was absolute he gave orders to strike camp and go the Yellowstone River. There the tepees were put up, the stock tethered, and orders issued that no white man should be permitted to enter the camp. Sitting Bull set up a claim to all the land for forty rods on both sides of the Yellowstone and all its tributaries.

Not withstanding this embargo several white men did get into the camp and get out again with whole skins and proper quota of scalps. The big chief was crafty enough to impress upon these men the strength of his mental make up. He gave them exhibitions of his judicial wisdom in determining disputes, of the fairness of his decisions, of the regard in which he was held by his people of his skill as a hunter and a rider. When these men returned to civilization their praise for Sitting Bull was extravagant. One of them went back and spent several days more in the Indian camp, and when the butchery of Custer and his command took place some years later, wrote an exhaustive and impassioned defence of Sitting Bull's work on that bloody field. Another white man who formed an intense admiration for the chief was John Nelson, a scout who afterwards became connected with Buffalo Bill's Wild West show as an interpreter.

In the later part of 1875 a party of fifty white men from Montana invaded Sitting Bull's territory and built a fort. The chief ordered them to leave and some accounts are to the effect that he enforced the demand by killing one of the party. The historians favourable to the Indian side, however, assert that an Indian was killed first, and that two white men were killed in retaliation. It is certain, however, that there were two deaths in the fort from bullets fired by the Indians. Sitting Bull immediately put the fort under fire and there were desultory attacks daily, lasting through the months of December and January. Six white men were killed and eight wounded. Five hundred warriors surrounded the fort, and their persistent patience soon convinced the besieged that the intention was to starve them to death. Two of the imprisoned men volunteered to attempt to reach the nearest point where help could be obtained. They got out safely at midnight and after great hardship and suffering reached Fort Ellis in the latter part of February, after having travelled afoot for seventeen days, half starved and badly frozen. Four companies of United States cavalry, three companies of Montana militia and about seventy-five friendly Indians were put under marching orders at once. The chief heard of their coming through his out-posts and sent word that he was glad that the white men were to be taken away. Knowing he could not hope to compete with the reinforcement he withdrew his force to a safe distance and was not attacked. The wretched survivors were rescued, and after the evacuation Sitting Bull fired the fort, and had the bodies of the six scalped men dug from their shallow graves and scalped.

The story of the Custer massacre, in June, 1876, has been told again and again, but to this day no personl can tell just what part Sitting Bull took in that awful scene of carnage. Some say he sat in a tepee while slaughter was going on; others assert that he led the savage host, and with his own hand scalped and mutilated. No one lives to tell the story on the white side, and Sitting Bull himself is evasive and ambiguous. After he became a "Show Indian," and posed as a relic of the mighty aborigine in Sunday-schools and on lecture platforms, the old rascal simply went back to his boyhood habit of lying, and blandly explained that he wasn't responsible for the killing, and really knew nothing of it.

Sitting Bull did not go into the exhibition business until after he had escaped to Canada and had returned and surrendered. Then his power began to wane, and when younger warriors were selected to go to Washington and confer with the Great Father and he was ignored he became disgusted with life, and it did not take much persuasion to induce him to become a "freak." In 1884 he was placed on exhibition in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia. A local newspaper made an exhausive attack on him, telling of his atrocities and not sparing some peculiarly, horrible embellishments. The agent of the show was delighted, but when night came and the pious Philadelphians refused to look upon the moon-faced warrior, he became annoyed and spoke to the painted attraction in severe and blasphemous language. Sitting Bull has been a peripatetic freak ever since, until now, when he is charged with an entirely new way of rekindling the smouldering embers of his hatred for the pale faces.

THE GHOST DANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Philadelphia Press* describes how, a week or two ago, he witnessed a ghost dance among the Sioux, near Wounded Knee Creek. It was daybreak when the correspondent and two or three companions, among them a half-breed named Half Eyes, reached a point overlooking the camp of the fanatics.

As near as Half Eyes could estimate 182 bucks and squaws were in the dance. A big tree stood in the middle of the circle formed by Indians. Squatted on the ground within a radius of sixty yards were 400 other Indians, who were chanting with the dancers. Many of the reds were in war paint. Some of them were naked to the hips, and across their big muscular breasts were streaks of red and yellow paint. Beads tinkled from their porcupine-fringed legs and eagle feathers hung from the crown of their black glossy heads. Some of the dancers were robed in white cotton cloth, which was pinned at the breast and drawn over the head in the form of a hood. Five medicine men sat on the ground outside the circle. They were old men with wrinkled, skinny faces, and as the chant rose and fell according to the vigour of the drumming, they waved medicine-sticks above their heads. These sticks were painted green, with handles fashioned after the shape of snakes.

The dancers held one another's hands and moved slowly around the tree. Most of the time it looked as though their ragged moccasins did not leave the ground, and the only idea of dancing the spectators could gain from the motion of fanatics was the weary ebnding of the knees. Round and round the dancers went, with their eyes closed and their heads bent toward the ground. The chant was incessant and monotonous. "I see my father; I see my mother; I see my brother; I see my sister," was Half Eyes' translation of the chant as the squaws and warriors moved laboriously about the tree. The spectacle was as ghostly as it could be. It showed the Sioux to be insanely religious. Half Eyes said that the dance which the spectators were then witnessing had been going on all night.

Stretched upon the ground close to the tree were two warriors and one squaw. They were in a fit which was of a cataleptic nature. There faces were turned to the sky and their hands clutched the yellow grass. The dancers paid no attention to them. Their eyes were closed. Of a sudden one of the warriors on the ground leaped to his feet and exclaimed, "I have seen the great father; but he will not talk to me." Then the other warrior got up and cried, "I have seen the great father; but he will not talk to me. I have no ponies." The squaw was the last to get up on her feet. She was a young woman with bells on her blanket, and a red ochre streak marked the line where her raven black hair was parted. In a shrill voice she cried out :—"I have seen the great father; he sent an eagle which picked me up and carried me to a far away mountain. The great father told me that the whites would be driven from the country; that the Indians would rule the land, and the buffalo and deer would return."

The Indians now danced with greater vigour, and their cries were louder and more vehement, but they never opened their eyes. Round and round they danced, some of them so fatigued from their exertions that they pitched forward on their faces on the grass. The strain was so great on the others that their faces were distorted with pain, but there was no stop for food, drink, or rest. The ghost dance is simply a dance of cruel endurance, which is far more barbarous than the sun dance, in which the breasts of the warriors are torn open. One by one squaw and warrior fell unconscious upon the ground, and as they did so they beat their heads against the tree and on the stand and stones until blood spurted from their wounds. One big Indian, whom Half Eye recognised as Big Doad, rolled and tumbled on the ground until his splendid face was a mass of cuts and swellings. As one of the dancers fell the circle was re-formed and the dance resumed. Nearly all the dancers were covered with wounds from previous exertions. One of the bucks, who wore a white hood and cloak, was smeared with blood, and he danced in his bare feet. The sun had been up two hours when the dance closed from the sheer exhaustion of the Indians. They fell in all kinds of positions, and many of them in cataleptic fit. The fires burned dimly, and the medicine-men nodded over their wands. The dance was over for an an hour at least.

THE DECAY OF CANINE FIDELITY.

A WRITER in *Longman's Magazine* says that while the grander sort of dog has been morally degraded by being turned into a useless lacquey, the breeds that have happened to suit the capricious and errant fancies of animal petrers have undergone a still deeper deterioration. The sleek pug, for instantce, on whom is often lavished such a wealth of feminine fondness, has long since become perfectly aware of his new function in the house. He knows he is the first pet, and he is perfectly happy in the fact. His mind seems untroubled by any recollection of a higher estate. He has lost the ancient desire of the species to be man's loyal servant. He may, perhaps, if you happen to call at the house, and find him in exclusive possession of the drawing-room, make a pretence at resisting your intrusion. But his Sybaritic habits are too much for him, and presently he sinks in voluptuous slumber on the softest of sofa cushions. These spoiled creatures learn to take the fondlings bestowed on them as a matter of course. They are wholly undemonstrative, and perhaps the most flattering thing that can be said of them is that, unlike their rival the cat, they do not simulate a tenderness of which their heart is wholly destitute.

One other consideration needs to be borne in mind in seeking to explain the decline of the old canine devotion. Not only is our modern dog learning to regard himself as a lacquey or a lappet, he is rapidly finding out that others besides his owner are ready to prize him just as highly. In our big towns he is daily brought into contact with the once-suspected stranger, who, on closer examination, turns out to be very much like his master, wearing the same kind of coat and hat, and, what is of greater consequence, manifesting towards him very much the same friendly sentiments. Would it not be unreasonable under these circumstances to expect the animal to conserve his ancient monotheism and worship his master as supreme and unique? Let us not forget that we have made our domesticated quadrupeds intelligent, and that by introducing them into the conditions of modern life we are directly putting them into the way of seeing through their primitive illusion. The sagacious quadruped that in his daily rounds with master or mistress has ample opportunity of observing the general diffusion of good manners among men cannot be expected to go on venerating his master in the old naive manner. He learns to take a juster view of mankind in general, and, overcoming his inveterate prejudices, is ready to enter into friendly negotiations with the stranger in the street. Our shrewd little philosopher, with his tepid attachment to one house, and his lively relish for the delights of change, seems to be precisely the kind of product that we may look for under these altered conditions. The change should surprise us the less, seeing that it is closely similar to that which is going on in our relations to our human servants. With the breakingup of the ancient isolation of the home, with the freer movements and the larger experience of these latter days, our servants are by common consent losing all trace of their old tenacious fealty. They have passed out of their former condition of inherited status into one of free contract; and our little philosopher of the kennel is but following Susan of the kitchens when he exchanges the certain, but tame satisfactionf of permanence for the risky but exciting joys of change.

We have, rather fancifully as it may appear to some, assumed that the modern dog necessarily tends to grow less devoted and more of a rover through the workings of his own intelligent mind. Whether this be so or not, other causes which are certainly known to be in operation will suffice to effect the transformation. It is well known that the several varieties of dog have been developed by the process of human selection. Thus the sportsman wanted a dog to point, and the successive selections of generations have produced the pointer. Any considerable change in man's taste in the matter of dogs will tend to the selection of new physical and moral characters. It follows that the growing preponderance of the demand for canine ornaments and canine pets will inevitably tend to intensify the qualities which satisfy this demand. That is to say, our domesticated breeds will become in the first place handsomer. Thus we may expect to see the collie put on a yet finer coat, the spaniel to develop a yet silkier ear, and so forth. As with the *physique* so with the *morale*. It will accommodate itself to the growing demand for pets by becoming more submissive and more amiable. The harsher elements of dog-nature will be gradually eliminated, and the old instincts of snapping, snarling, and biting will give place to a gentleness which will make the most profuse caressing a perfectly safe pastime. And the new type of canine character thus produced will necessarily be wanting in that intensity of devotion which characterised the older type. For the highest concentration of affection in dog and man alike seems to require as its base a certain degree of savageness of disposition. As the dog grows more generally amiable he will grow less partial, and so be incapable of a heart-absorbing attachment.

BRITISH STEAMER SEIZED BY PIRATES.

AN extraordinary case of piracy is reported from China. The Shangha correspondent of the Standard, who had received the intelligence from Hong Kong, telegraphs that "a body of Cantonese pirates made their way on board the Douglas Line steamer Namoa, disguised as passengers, killed Captain Pocock and the two officers, looted the valuable treasure that was on board, and then escaped on junks. British gunboats have set out in pursuit of the fugitives."

The telegram is vague in several particulars, but there is no reason to doubt its accuracy. The steamer is probably one of the line belonging to the English firm of Douglas, Lapraik and Co., which plies between Hong Kong and the coast ports of Swatow and Foochow, or it may be one of the river passenger steamers sailing between Hong Kong and Canton.

The waters above Hong Kong and the month of the canton River, have long been infested with these robbers of the sea, and the depredations they commit are of the most daring character. If the Namoa was a river steamer it is not the first time that a similar occurrence has taken place. On a former occasion a batch of pirates took passage from Hong Kang to Canton, a distance of ninety odd miles up the river, and when the vessel was in the open rushed upon the officers, whom they murdered, looted the vessel, hailed their junks, set sail and away.

The fact that gunboats have gone in pursuit does not mean that the pirates will be captured. Long before the intelligence of the raid could reach Hong Kong they would have made certain their escape. The only hope that justice may reach them lies in the fact that pirates as a rule receive no mercy at the hands of the Chinese authorities.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE'S intended motion recommending compulsory arbitration of the disputes as to rent occurring between landlords and tenants of certain estates between the years 1886 and 1888, will receive influential support from his colleagues on the Front Bench. There are some who hold the opinion that such an arrangement applied to the Clanricarde, Olphert, and other estates would be more directly and widely beneficial in settling the Land Question in Ireland than the more ambitious measure of the Chief Secretary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the *Echo* pens the following sketch of Mr. Justin M'Carthy, the now acknowledged head of the Irish Nationalist party :—

The quaint episode upon which the hon. Member for Londonderry has come to the front within three days past is a fitting chapter in his own "History of Our Times." Politically, Mr. Justin M'Carthy has lived these ten years in a somewhat nebulous state. He has been a name around the which eddied potentialities of rumoured rather than of attested reality. Nothing in all these ten years once occurred until that memorable Commission, of which all the world is now talking, and which opened as dramatic a passage as there is to be found in the whole tragedy of history, to make the hon. gentleman more than a wraithy, ethery entity—a possible force, but an unapplied power.

When Mr. M'Carthy entered Parliament as one of the followers of the creator of the new Irish dispensation, he found himself in comparatively good company. He had for some years previously looked down upon the floor of the House of Commons from the Press Gallery, where—ticketed, labelled, and "reasonably suspected," in accordance with the teachings of the disciplinary laws prescribed for the good behaviour of the journalists—he had discharged his conscience to the *Daily News*. For several years the Irish Parliamentary Party had cultivated obstruction, but it had been little more than an active opposition. Its hands were clean. Its roll did not include a single active militant Fenian. It was not remarkable for ability. Its chief was a dull, halting, nervous, unpleasant speaker, whom it would have been an absolute insult to the memory of past Irishmen to have called a debater. He was assisted by a Mr. John O'Connor Power, who "ladled out" (that is the expression) attenuated periods in sonorous tones. There was also a Mr. Frank Hugh O'Cahan O'Donnell, who violated all the proprieties of sound by the inharmonious delivery of ill-regulated invective. Finally, there was a Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, who spoke in the desert hour of the dinner, and was usually discovered at midnight reading copious extracts from Blue-Books, and reading them very badly, too. The Invincible had not come to the front. "Captain Moonlight" was occasionally heard from on the hill-side; but the conscience of the nation was not yet offended by such latter-day examples of Irish vengeance as the houghing of cattle or the maiming of horses. People paid their rents, and yet the Savings Banks flourished. Sir Charles Lewis had not been pressed to declare in bitterness of spirit, "Whenever I pass those doors I see a Fenian upon his feet." Mr. Justin M'Carthy, however, entered Parliament near the birth of the New Order, when the pleasantries against the tails of cattle and the hocks of horses were being cunningly conceived in the hells of the secret societies; when the Invincible had begun to point the meral and justify anticipation the energy of the Marlborough Letter; when the sinister teachings of the Land League prepared the way for the horrors of eviction times; and when the "Chief" commenced to study the hideous doctrines of the deadly League of the Boycotters.

But with much art Mr. M'Carthy contrived to keep aloof from open association with the more cruel devices of the men who, for a decent interval, and to the public convenience, expiated their offences in prison. Mr. M'Carthy contrived not to be tried for any offence whatever. He resided during the Kilmainham period at a safe distance from the scenes of lawlessness and outrage. It is even doutful if Mr. M'Carthy ever shared the qualified glory of being suspended." What a man of his gentle tastes did abroad of that pirate craft was a problem of the time. He certainly took no part in the slitting of political weasands nor yet applying the example of the scalp-hunter, adorned his wigwam with the tails of his neighbour's cattle. In short, it can be said of this gentle shepherd in a company of semi-outlaws that his character is unrelieved by one single atrocity. While Mr. Parnell was scowling through the rusty grating of his Kilmainham cell, Mr. M'Carthy gazed blandly upon the sensuous ballet, decorated himself with sweet nosegays, dined wisely, and repaired to an early couch with the assiduity of the best of well-regulated housekeepers.

Mr. Parnell took to him Mr. M'Carthy partly to gratify a whim for a seat in "the House," and partly because he astutely recognised the wisdom of relieving the darker hues of the picture he proposed presenting to Parliament. It was indeed a sombre composition this; much too sombre for even Mr. M'Carthy's Philistine respectability to relieve. Is the canvas brightened by the brass head of the nail that supports it? The hon. gentlemen nursed a taste for the Senate in the smoky atmosphere of the debating club. He may indeed have even enlightened the discussions at the Hall of the Cogers. He certainly attained a kind of glossy, social *éclat* from his M. P. ship, and he wisely exchanged reflected glory with his son, whom he induced the Autocrat of Avondale to send as a "boon and a blessing" into Parliament also. Mr. M'Carthy went right from the Reporters' Gallery into the representation of County Longford. He was given the seat upon a sudden vacancy in April 1879; and in 1885 he was nominated for Londonderry also, but was defeated by Sir Charles Lewis, with a majority of 29. This majority was brought down to three at the 1886 election, and Mr. M'Carthy obtained the seat upon a scrutiny, when he relinquished Longford. All this fighting was not to his mind, we may be sure, though by this time he had become fairly seasoned in the campaigning of his party. At that time the hon. gentleman was 56; so that he his now 60. Cork is his native place, to which interesting if somewhat turbulent city he is indebted for both his father and his mother. The County of Cork also has the honour of having provided him with a wife. The literary works of Mr. Justin M'Carthy, which form no part of a sketch of his political career, have already been dealt with in these columns. Personally, Mr. M'Carthy is a somewhat short gentleman, and beams upon the world through gold spectacles. But as a speaker he is commonplace, devoid of passion, limpid in his invective, and in his eloquence suggestive of the hum of bees. He is a man of implied strength only; though the *Times* did him an equivocal service by adding him to its "criminals." This, next to the flight of Pigott and the cartoons of Mr. Lockwood, was the best joke of the Commission.

On one occasion Mr. M'Carthy obtained a momentary gleam of attention by throwing over Mr. Bright, and upon another by signing away the political existence of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. How Mr. M'Carthy reconciled these exploits with his duty to the *Daily News* has never been explained, nor is there any public demand for the explanation now. About the same time Mr. A. M. Sullivan showed that it was still possible to sing "Wearin' of the Green" in London and keep out of Newgate. But with these exceptions Mr. M'Carthy's political life has been as blameless as his novels, as unexciting as his history, as nicely assimilated as his dinners and his virtues. He is now engaged with other *proteges* of that luckless political adventurer and moral casuist in excommunicating Mr. Parnell. But it is to his part of mediary between the one King of Brentford and the other King of Brentford that he owes the most momentous part which he has had the good fortune to play. In the next volume of his "History of Our Own Times," Mr. M'Carthy will be the hero of his own epic. He has on several occasions been Mr. Parnell's *locum tenens*, but it must be said that his leisurely leadership has usually been more honoured by his nominal followers in the negation than in the observance. It may, indeed, be said of the hon. gentleman, of course hyperbolically, that he is the sweetest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. Mr. M'Carthy is amongst the possible leaders of the future, and he will, at all events, be included in the projected Junta that is to control the destinies of the party provisionally. But it is always a marvel to his friends and critic that so amiable and busy a man should trouble himself with the cares of Parliamentary life at all. He would, however, probably reply, if pressed on the point, that he "left his country for his country's good," though in the sense not usually associated with that epigrammatic phrase.

THE S.S. BUSHMILLS.—A paragraph in the *Philadelphia Telephone* of the 11th ult. illustrates in a marked degree the energy and enterprise displayed by our North of Ireland friends, the Bushmills Old Distillery Company. The incident reported refers "to the unloading at the first wharf below Gray's Ferry Bridge, on the Schuylkill, the largest steamship that ever entered that river, the s.s. Bushmills, of Belfast, commanded by Captain James R. Brady. The steamer, which is built of steel, is 340 feet long, forty feet beam, and is manned by a Japanese crew from the steward to the loblolly boy." The writer then refers to the owners of the s.s. Bushmills being the proprietors of the Bushmills Old Distillery Company, (Limited). He states "that having had the pleasure of sampling their famous whisky he adds his testimony to that of numerous others in the city, who, he modestly asserts, are better judges than he, that it is the best liquid with which he ever lubricated." Captain Brady expects to sail the same evening for New York, thence to China, calling at Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama; the orders for the Bushmills "cruiskien" being sufficient in the aggregate to load a vessel twice his ship's size. The *Whisky Trade Review* says :—"The leading hotels, restaurants, and clubs in London are taking very kindly to Bushmills of late, and indeed there is no wonder at it, because the whiskeys are beyond all doubt very superior."

THE MONEY-GETTING HABIT.

THERE is probably no good American citizen of regular occupation (and good citizens, almost to a man, are regularly occupied) who has not, says the *Scribner's Magazine*, at some moment observed and deplored the fact that his life without strenuous effort to the contrary, is but a mere passing and repassing over the same familiar ground. The busy man, whether lawyer or merchant, clerk or cashier, soon learns the shortest way from his door to his business, and the chances are many to one that he will always go and come by it. Day by day his feet are slowly wearing away the pavement in ruts scarcely wider than those of the long-silent chariot wheels in Pompeii; were he stricken with sudden blindness he could follow that hurried course in the dark; and as the landmarks along it are so hackneyed that he has ceased to regard them, he might as well be blind to every non-obstructive thing. Study his face, and you will find that he is absorbed in his task, whatever it may be. Question him about any matter that does not immediately concern that private interest, and he will plead in excuse for his ignorance, often with a sigh of regret, that he has no time for side issues. Now, in nine cases out of ten this is not strictly true, though he has made the statement so often that he really believes it, and under oath in the witness-box would solemnly state it again. He does not know what is the matter with him, but you can take *your* oath, if need be, that the patient old scape-goat of the scythe and hour-glass is less to blame for it than himself. He has simply fallen a victim to the money-getting habit—a vice like opium-eating or any other. Its earliest symptom is a passion for over-work, attended by total indifference to social and other distractions, including every form of literature except the newspaper; relaxation, when indulged in at all, is taken with a rush like the mid-day meal at a lunch-counter, where all eyes are fixed upon the clock, and the voice of the ticker dominates everything. The acute form reveals a kind of mental dyspepsia to which enforced leisure brings additional pain rather than relief. The brain-wheels, nicely adjusted to their narrow groove, are unfit for freer service, and nothing short of recasting will make them go.

The desire to live at ease by achieving success in a chosen profession is natural and proper, but a reasonble variety in one's life is not inconsistent with it. He who listens to the clink of coin in his own pocket is never to be envied; on the other hand, the poor man with a wide range of resources becomes enviably happy in his own flexibility of temper which makes friends for him on every side. One such cheerful soul, no longer in his first youth, and anxious to make the most of the fleeting remnant of existence left to him, actually divides his day into epochs, giving an hour to study, an hour to exercise, an hour to light literature, and so on. In his eagerness to avoid running in a groove, he has run into the other extreme with as many grooves as his waking hours will permit. His plan, if generally practised, would have its inconveniences, no doubt; yet he is a far more rational creature than the man who has merged all ideas in one. He is living his life, at all events; he will not break down before his time, and pursue health ever after, restless and miserable, with no comfortable tastes or habits to fall back upon. Would that our nervous nation might take to heart and learn to apply this lesson in deliberation of an English sage: "It does a bullet no good to go fast, and a man, if he be truly a man, no harm to go slow; for his glory is not at all in going but in being."

LARGE SHIPS OF THE ANCIENTS.

WE moderns, observes, *The Maritime Register* (U. S. A.) are justly proud of the wonderful and magnificent specimens of naval architecture that crowd the great ports of the world. If there is anything now under the sun, a first-class ocean steamer, it is believed, is that rarity. In our conceit we recall only the galleys and triremes of the ancients, that scarce ever ventured beyond the coast line, and the small barks in which Columbus and those that followed him conquered a new world and gave commerce its greatest field. But the ancients built many goodly-sized craft, and made luxury a study on some of them. That much controverted craft, the ark, is an example of bigness. Her tonnage is estimated at about fifteen thousand tons, smaller, it is true, than that of the Great Eastern. No less an authority than Lindsay thinks that she was simply a raft of stupendous size, having upon it a structure resembling a huge warehouse. As no means of propulsion were necessary, this description may be correct. The cargo, however, was unique, and probably the largest and most valuable ever carried. The description of the ark, as given in the Scriptures, makes the vessel about 450 feet in length, 75 feet in breadth, and 45 feet in depth—proportions similar to those now in use to-day for great vessels. But as the agnostic is not sure that this lifeboat of the human race ever existed, and as the materialist is sure she never was built, let us take for example of big ancient vessels some other craft vouched for upon the authority of profane and not sacred writers. The Egyptians, fond of large things and big dimensions, made the big tonnage vessels of ancient times. Ptolemy (Philopator) would have appreciated the Great Eastern. He was fond of building big boats. One of these is said to have been 420 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 72 feet deep from the highest point of the stern. This vessel had four rudders, or what some would call steering oars, as they were not fastened, each 45 feet long. She carried 4,000 rowers besides 3,000 marines, a large body of servants under her decks, and stores and provisions. Her oars were 57 feet long, and the handles were weighted with lead. There were 2,000 rowers on a side, and it is supposed that these were divided into five banks. That this extraordinary vessel ever put to sea is doubted, but that she was launched and used at times, if only for display, several historians are agreed. Another "ship," the Thalamegus, built for one of the Ptolemies, is said to have been 300 feet long, 40 feet broad, and 60 feet deep. This was a far more magnificent vessel than any previous one. An Alexandrian historian, Catlixenus, in describing her, speaks of her having colonnades, marble stairs, and gardens. Another great vessel, historical by reason of its size, is one built by Hiero, King of Syracuse. Her dimensions are estimated to have been large from the description of her cargo and the number of her decks and houses. She is supposed to have been sheathed with lead, and accomplished at least one successful voyage. A full description of her would read somewhat like that of one of our Long Island Sound or Hudson River steamboats. She had three entrances, the lowest leading to the hold, the second to the eating-rooms, and the third appropriated to the soldiers. There were thirty rooms, each having four couches, for the soldiers; there were fifteen couches in the sailors' supper-room, and there were three more cabins, each having three couches. The floors of all these rooms were laid in stone mosaic work. There was also a temple of cypress inlaid with ivory and dedicated to Venus. The mainmast was composed of a single tree, and the vessel carried four wooden and eight iron anchors. As a freight carrier she would rival the largest of our ocean tramps. It is recorded that one or two of the launches belonging to her would carry about eighty tons. This vessel is said to have carried "sixty thousand measures of corn, ten thousand jars of Sicilian salt-fish, twenty thousand talents' weight of wool, and of other cargo twenty thousand talents, all of which was in addition to the provision required for the crew." These are the notably big vessels of ancient times, but the supposition is that as rulers, whether king or people, were as emulous in those days as these, other big craft were also built. From the foregoing description the thought is suggested that the first designers of our own river steamboats may have heard of the Egyptian and Syracusan vessels and taken a hint from them in building floating palaces.

CAST-IRON bricks have been patented by a German mechanic at Erfurt. They are made in precisely the form and shape of those which have been in use from the earliest ages, while a great feature is that neither mortar nor any other binding material is required, as the upper and lower sides are provided with ribs and grooves, so that a combination is arrived at by which a compact whole can be formed. In 1625, Charles I., caused by law all bricks in England to be of the size of those we still use.

THE ladies can hardly be expected to take very kindly to the philosophy of Schopenhauer, which Mr. Bailey Saunders by his translated samples is doing his best to make known to the English public. In one of the latest of these specimens, included in a volume just published by Messrs. Kegan, Paul and Co., under the title of "Studies of Pessimism," this famous apostle of Despair declares that it is "only the man whose intellect is clouded who could give the name of 'the fair sex' to that under-sized narrow-shouldered, broad-hipped, and short-legged race." "Instead," he continues, of calling them beautiful, there would be more warrant for describing women as the unæsthetic sex." What Schopenhauer says of the heart and intellect of the sex in general, a still unextinguished spark of old-fashioned gallantry forbids us to quote.

PURE P